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REFUND OF LIQUOR TAXES PROTESTED BY TWO SENATORS

Alleged Plan to Loot Treasury of United States in Compliance With Internal Revenue Bureau Ruling Denounced on Floor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charges to the effect that the Treasury of the United States is about to be looted to the extent of $1,000,000,000 to $4,000,000,000 in aid of distillers, brewers and former saloonkeepers, under a ruling for refund of taxes by the Internal Revenue Bureau, were made on the floor of the United States Senate yesterday by Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, and by Joseph S. Frelinghuysen (R.), Senator from New Jersey.

Both senators declared that the ruling under which the Treasury is acting would involve a staggering sum, and asserted that the matter is so serious, in view of the additional taxes that Congress must levy to make good this sum, that an investigation into the proposed measure should be ordered.

For "Obsolescence of Property"

Senator Smoot put the tax refund at $1,000,000,000 if the ruling is acted on, whereas Senator Frelinghuysen declared that the best information he was able to obtain indicated that a much larger sum—$2,000,000,000 to $4,000,000,000—would be involved. The basis of the raid by the liquor interests, Senator Frelinghuysen said, is the "obsolescence of property of those whose business was terminated by prohibition legislation." He charged that allowances are being made to the liquor men by the Internal Revenue Bureau which in some cases exceed five times the amount allowed other taxpayers.

Threatening a congressional investigation, Senator Smoot, who brought the matter to the attention of the Senate, said he would ask the Finance Committee to call before it officials of the Treasury who have charge of the tax refund claims, and Senator Frelinghuysen added that Congress ought to have inquired into the demands of these claimants before now.

Senator Smoot precipitated the discussion by referring to a resolution proposed by himself and passed by the Senate on January 18 which called on the Secretary of the Treasury for information regarding refund, abatement or credit against taxes for the years 1917, 1918 and 1919. It asked that the number of claims, credits and abatements should be specified as to the following:

The aggregate amount of such claims and an estimated proportion of said aggregate attributable to, first, erroneous assessment; second, stock dividends; third, obsolescence of war property, and fourth, obsolescence of property of those whose business was terminated by prohibition legislation; the policy and basis, together with methods of computation for allowances as to good will; and as to whether a proper allowance for the claims so filed was made in the financial reports of the Treasury Department.

Facts to Be Demanded

"If I am correctly informed by men who are employed in the Treasury Department," said Senator Smoot, "there is on foot at the present time a plan to return to the liquor interests of the United States $1,000,000,000 from the Treasury of the United States under the rulings of the Treasury Department. If that is so, I think we ought to have a report upon the matter just as quickly as possible. Therefore, I wish to give notice now that if there is not a report made upon the resolution within a few days, I shall ask the chairman of the Finance Committee to call a meeting of that committee, and I shall then ask the committee to call before it the officials who have the subject in hand."

Senator Frelinghuysen said:

"I simply wish to say in regard to the statements which have been made by the Senator from Utah that $1,000,000,000 of exemptions under the rulings of the Treasury Department is a moderate estimate. I am informed that the exemptions which will be granted, and which the Treasury will eventually be called upon to pay, amount to between $2,000,000,000 and $4,000,000,000. That is the information that comes to me under a ruling which has been made by the internal revenue section of the Treasury Department.

Excess in Claims Allowed

"As I understand, allowances are being granted by the internal revenue section to brewers, to distillers and to liquor dealers, which in some cases amount to five times the sum allowed to individual corporations; in other words, Congress will have to face an appropriation for exemptions amounting to $2,000,000,000 to be returned to distillers, liquor dealers and saloonkeepers of this country.

"I think it the duty of the Finance Committee to call the chief of the Internal Revenue Bureau before it and to ascertain whether under a ruling of the bureau the Treasury Department is going to return these amounts to the liquor dealers and distillers of the country, and the reasons they give for such action. In most instances the property-owners, the taxpayer, is compelled to sue for a return, but in this case, through a simple ruling, the Treasury is going to be looted to the extent of at least $2,000,000,000. I think it is time Congress should ascertain what are the facts in regard to the matter."

Important Possible Offsets

In connection with the claims made by the brewers and distillers for a refund of taxes under the general term of property "obsolescence," another important consideration comes in. This collateral question is as to whether the liquor interests have not already been remitted taxes to which they were liable.

Whisky withdrawn from bond for alleged medicinal purposes is liable to a tax of $2.40 per gallon. Whisky withdrawn for beverage purposes was subject under the revenue laws to a tax of $6.40 a gallon. The contention of dry leaders is that much of the liquor that was withdrawn for so-called medicinal purposes was used for beverage purposes, in violation of the law. In this case the distillers escape a tax of $4 a gallon to which they were liable.

The Treasury Department is said to have accurate information as to the amount of whisky which was diverted to illegal purposes. It is contended that the tax violation involved in this would, to a great extent, offset claims put forward under regulations regarding the refund of taxes for property deterioration. The liquor interests, however, contend that it is not within the authority of the Treasury to tax them the beverage rate for the whisky diverted to illegal uses.

This question has not been finally decided on. It appears that the solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau had given an opinion that liquor withdrawn in good faith and in accordance with the law, for which the distiller is liable under his bond for the rate of $2.40 a gallon, and is subsequently diverted to illegal uses, does not render the distiller liable for the higher rate. The matter remains to be settled, and it is understood that it will be referred to the Department of Justice for a final ruling.

MR. POINCARÉ'S NEW OFFICE SIGNIFICANT

Election of Former President to Senate Foreign Affairs Commission Indicates a Stiffening of French Foreign Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The election of Raymond Poincaré, former President of the Republic, as president of the Commission on Foreign Affairs in the Senate is a political demonstration of great importance. It marks the increasing power of the former President, who maintains an antagonistic attitude toward all compromise. His ideas are too well known to require repetition. It is because they are so well known that his election by the Senate commission to a post which is the most important of all unofficial posts, is so significant. It is a vantage point for attack.

Mr. de Selves, who has been president for four years, though by no means liberal in his views, has almost invariably played the part of peacemaker. Moreover no doubt about the meaning of the election is left after the speech of Francis Albert, who proposed Mr. Poincaré. He said that the commission should manifest its sentiment for a policy absolutely firm in respect of the Allies in their attitude toward Germany.

Gaston Doumergue, who pronounced in favor of Mr. Poincaré, however, stated that the only sense he attached to his vote was that of rendering homage to a high personage of exceptional competence, capable of guiding the deliberations of the commission in a difficult period. Other senators who voted against Mr. Poincaré disclaimed hostility, but expressed themselves afraid of the interpretation that would be put upon the change.

Mr. Poincaré himself declared that he would bring no prejudices to the post. It should, on the other hand, be remembered that his position is complicated by the fact that Mr. de Selves is a partisan of resumption of the relations with the Vatican, it is thought, and this told against him. Mr. Poincaré promises to be neutral in that question, though he has been looked upon as a partisan of the Vatican. Further, there is a desire to check the increasing power of officials, and Mr. Poincaré is regarded as the man for the job. In any case the election is condemned in some quarters because Mr. Poincaré is considered to be the hope of the reactionaries, and represents a policy of aggressive isolation.

INDIAN LAND BILL VETOED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An act providing for drainage of lands of the five civilized tribes of Indians in Oklahoma has been vetoed by President Wilson. He informed Congress that is was his judgment that the measure would reduce the number of safeguards thrown around the Indians' property.

ROYAL ENGAGEMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in India

ALLAHABAD, India (Wednesday)—The betrothal of the heir apparent of Persia to Princess Maliena has been officially announced.

ISSUE CLARIFIED IN O'CALLAGHAN CASE

While State Department Decision Is Awaited, It Is Pointed Out That Even Political Refugee Has No "Right of Asylum"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The "memorial and representation" made by the attorneys of Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, who, through the transition stages of stowaway and seaman, has now arrived at the status of suppliant for asylum as a political refugee, has been received by the State Department and is receiving due examination and investigation. The policy of the State Department in regard to this extraordinary case is expected to be defined without equivocation or dubiety within a very short time. Until the reply is made public there is nothing to be said officially.

Some of the confusion that has surrounded the case, however, is beginning to clear. For example, since the lawyers have decided to put forward the claims of Mr. O'Callaghan as a political refugee, much has been said regarding "the right of asylum," and it has been made to appear that if the United States did not accept the lately assumed status of Mr. O'Callaghan as a political refugee, it would have turned its back upon its traditions of affording an asylum for the oppressed of all countries.

No Question of a "Right"

As a matter of fact, it is pointed out, even accepting Mr. O'Callaghan on his own valuation as a political refugee, he has no "right" to a refuge here. The matter of "right" inheres in this government, which has the privilege of extending hospitality or of withholding it. There is no conceivable ground on which the obligation can be imposed on the government to shelter anyone who rushes unasked into American territory and sets up the standard of the "right" to remain, regardless of the consequences to this country. Nor has the course of Mr. O'Callaghan since his arrival been such as to encourage the hope that such a "right" might be established.

It is true that the United States has opened its doors in welcome and extended its protection to persons fleeing from political and religious persecution. Kossuth is probably the most notable example of the political refugees who have fled hither for protection. But such refugees have usually been persons who escaped from prison or who were threatened with arrest and punishment for political beliefs. No claim has yet been set up by Mr. O'Callaghan or his lawyers, or the Friends of Irish Freedom or any other of the various supporters of the absentee Lord Mayor of Cork, that he fled to America because he was in danger of arrest or persecution. On the contrary, he stated that he came to this country for the definite purpose of giving information to the privately-appointed, so-styled Villard commission investigating conditions in Ireland.

Seaman Status an Incubus

The temporary ranking of Mr. O'Callaghan as a seaman, for the purpose of enabling him to remain in this country after the State Department had ruled that, lacking the essentials of a passport and similar required formalities, he must leave the country, is now something of an incubus. While he enjoyed under the special ruling of the Department of Labor the immunity of a seaman waiting for his ship, the Department of State had no jurisdiction, but now that he has become a political refugee and thrown himself on the traditional generosity of the United States for such persons, the fact that he has played so many rôles within so brief a time, and especially that he once escaped the ruling of the State Department by the ruse of becoming a seaman, may not tend to incline that department favorably to his case. That this is becoming apparent to some of his backers is evident from the fact that there was an intimation yesterday that the versatile Mr. O'Callaghan might claim that he himself did not set up to be a seaman but that the rôle was invented for him, and, in a manner, thrust upon him by the accommodating Department of Labor.

Welcome Not Anticipated

But would even that ingenious explanation soften the official heart of the State Department toward him? Considering the past attitude of the department and its present announcement that it is carefully studying the "memorial and representation" of Mr. O'Callaghan's lawyers and will very shortly have a complete statement to make, the best informed opinion here inclines to the belief that the United States Government will not welcome the Lord Mayor of Cork, who came without invitation or leave to volunteer information to the Villard commission and who has evaded past decisions of the State Department, as belonging to the class of political refugees from oppression who would find here a protecting welcome.

Even the hue and cry which is ready to be raised that it is not safe for Mr. O'Callaghan to return to his own country because of the watchful British is not likely to impress State Department officials overmuch, as Mr. O'Callaghan knew well when he left Cork of his own free will and took such steps as may now hazard his safety, not only without compulsion but acting under what was presumably able legal advice, that he ran such a risk.

At any rate the State Department is presumably concerned not with the risks which Mr. O'Callaghan may run, but merely with seeing that he complies with the regulations which have been made for the general welfare.

It has been learned that Mr. O'Callaghan did not make his scheduled appearance last Sunday at Yonkers, New York, as reported, but instead came here direct.

Hearing on Irish Resolution Refused

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The House Foreign Affairs Committee refused yesterday a request of W. J. Burke (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, for a public hearing on his resolution proposing recognition of an Irish republic. Members of the committee said there was no probability that the measure would be reported to the House at this session.

SIX BY-ELECTIONS PENDING IN BRITAIN

Much Significance Attached to Group of Contests in Which Coalition Government Is Making Efforts to Hold Ground

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Great political interest is centered, not only inside the House of Commons, but outside in the country itself, on the miniature general election now in progress for six vacant seats. These are considered of great importance to the government and strenuous efforts are being made by the opposition to secure them.

The Cardiganshire by-election, polling for which takes place on Friday, is now the scene of great excitement as the day draws nigh. The Premier has addressed a telegram from the House of Commons to Capt. Ernest Evans, the coalition candidate, wishing him success on Friday, while his opponent, W. Llewellyn Williams has received a message from Mr. Asquith. The debates have really been narrowed down to the main question: "Shall we vote for or against Mr. Lloyd George?"

Distinguished Speakers

Ian Macpherson, Minister of Pensions, has been in the constituency speaking on behalf of Captain Evans, and Mrs. Lloyd George has also been on the scene, but returns to Downing Street today. On the other side, Lady Bonham Carter, Mr. Asquith's daughter, has joined in the campaign on behalf of Mr. Williams, and addressed some 3000 people at the Coliseum, Aberystwith on Monday evening. She compared Captain Evans with Caligula's horse, which that emperor appointed to be consul of Rome, but she could not believe that Cardiganshire was going to be content with Mr. Lloyd George's horse, or, in other words, his former private secretary.

The campaign at East Woolwich, with Captain Gee, candidate for the Coalition, and J. Ramsay Macdonald, for Labor, is now under way, and polling will probably be fixed for March 2.

At Penistone, Yorkshire, the candidates are Sir James Hinchliffe, Coalition Liberal, W. M. Pringle, Independent Liberal, and Alderman W. Gillis, Labor. The election arises from the resignation of Sydney Arnold, Independent Liberal, who had a majority of 594 over the Coalition Unionist at the general election.

Minister Seeks Reelection

Moseley division of Birmingham is also to be contested on account of the resignation of Sir Hallewell Rogers for business reasons, but the candidate have not yet been selected. At Dudley, Worcestershire, Sir A. Griffith Boscawen, Coalition Unionist, who has been appointed Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is standing for reelection. His majority at the general election was 3080. So far, he is to be opposed only by J. Wilson, Labor, but the local Liberal executive is also considering the position. The writ is expected to be received on Thursday, when Sir Arthur will be formally adopted as Coalition candidate.

Sir Henry J. Dalziel informed his supporters in Kirkcaldy Boroughs yesterday that he had decided to apply for the Chiltern Hundreds forthwith. He has represented his constituency continuously for 29 years and at the last two elections was returned unopposed.

NATIONALISTS ACTIVE IN INDIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in India

ALLAHABAD, India (Sunday)—A procession of 100,000 today proceeded nine miles outside Delhi to hear speeches by Mahatama Ghandi, the Nationalist leader, and others. The crowd was peaceful.

LOAN ISSUE IN ITALY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—A decree issued on Tuesday authorizes the issue of a loan of 1,000,000,000 lire in 5 per cent bonds.

TWO NATIONS' DRY OFFICIALS CONFER

Cooperation by Canada and the United States Against Liquor Traffic — Large Seizure of Whisky Billed as Lath

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—What is said to be a definite step toward cooperation by Canada and the United States in putting down the illicit liquor traffic has been taken here as a result of conferences of leading state enforcement officials growing out of a revelation of alleged gross corruption in the local federal enforcement office.

John A. Ayearst, chief inspector of the preventive bureau, Province of Ontario, with headquarters in Toronto, was here recently and at a meeting with Daniel Mangin, present head of the federal enforcement bureau; Dan J. Chapin, State Enforcement Director, and James L. Gordan, special agent of the Treasury Department, arrangements were perfected for tightening up on enforcement methods along the Canadian border, in so far as the Province of Ontario is concerned.

Mr. Ayearst left with American officials a list of alleged professional liquor smugglers who operate in Canada and who are believed to have trade connections on this side of the line. These persons are known frequently to come into New York State in the conduct of their illicit business.

In turn, Mr. Ayearst received information that may be of considerable value to him in enforcing the liquor prevention laws of Ontario.

Liquor Brought from Canada

The transportation of liquor from Canada to the United States via Buffalo is said to be enormous. Mr. Ayearst told of a seizure of a carload of 400 cases of whisky in Toronto last week. The shipment was billed as lath and was consigned to a Cleveland lumber company. Many other shipments have come across the line in this manner. The whisky market, which dropped off somewhat a short time ago, is now back at approximately normal.

Buffalo, just now, is the center of investigation into bootleggers' activities. The situation was brought to a head by publication in local newspapers by the Rev. George S. Fowler, western New York Anti-Saloon League superintendent, of a sworn statement obtained by him from John T. Shannon, former chauffeur for the local federal enforcement office, following Mr. Shannon's indictment for impersonating a dry agent and attempting to obtain money from a saloon keeper. Mr. Shannon and Mr. Fowler now insist that the indictment looks like a frameup either by the liquor interests alone or by the liquor interests assisted by agents of the local enforcement bureau.

Mr. Shannon connected the names of well-known Democratic politicians of the Tammany wing with law violations.

Dry Agents Suspended

Mr. Shannon also charged that dry agents accepted money from a still operator, and bargained with a Michigan Avenue saloon keeper, who offered them $150. The agents are said to have demanded $300.

As a result of the charges, 11 dry agents, including former Chief Waters, were suspended, pending investigation by Mr. Chapin. Meanwhile, special representatives of the Anti-Saloon League, Commissioner Kramer's office, the state enforcement office, the Treasury Department, and other agencies have been pouring into the city, and United States Attorney Lockwood has started a second grand jury inquiry.

Mr. Lockwood's office has been unfortunate in its prosecution of Volstead act violators. Few convictions have been obtained. Most of the prosecuting work has been in the hands of Edward N. Mills, assistant to Mr. Lockwood. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Mills was a political lieutenant of Democratic Leader Fitzpatrick.

Supt. William H. Anderson declared in a recent statement that Buffalo city and county officials were in a conspiracy to overlook law violations and leave the enforcement up to the federal officials.

LABOR CONDEMNS REPRISALS POLICY

Meeting in London Demands an Inquiry Into Reprisals, Withdrawal of Forces From Ireland, and Constituent Assembly

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Labor Party's campaign against the policy of reprisals in Ireland, which its leaders have been conducting in the provinces since the return of its commission of inquiry from Ireland, culminated yesterday in a final demonstration at the Albert Hall, London, presided over, in the absence of Arthur Henderson, by George Lansbury. The speakers included John Bromley, A. G. Cameron, Frank Hodges, Margaret Bondfield and Arthur Greenwood.

In his opening speech, Mr. Lansbury stated that the people of England were responsible for what was going on in Ireland, and none of them could shed the responsibility. From the King's speech, they would imagine it was only a section of the Irish people whom the government had to deal with, but if that were so, that section would have been crushed long ago. But they were up against the fact that they were fighting practically the whole united nation. If the mass of English people knew the facts about Ireland, they would sweep the government from power.

Mr. Lansbury alleged that Mr. Lloyd George had refused the demand for an inquiry into the Mallow outrage, when two railwaymen were shot, and he had also informed the House of Commons that the government had no intention of publishing the Strickland report on the destruction of property in the main street of Cork. These two facts, he went on, proved conclusively that the government knew it was guilty, and things were going on in Ireland which it dare not let the British public know about. They had to end this thing, for the sake of Ireland and for their own sakes as well, for no nation could do the evil that was being done in Ireland without reaping what they had sown, and it was because of that he asked them to join with the Labor Party to throw out of power a government which was a disgrace to England and to the world.

A resolution was passed demanding an immediate judicial inquiry into the reprisals, withdrawal of all armed forces from Ireland, and the election of an Irish constituent assembly to draft an Irish constitution subject to two conditions, the protection of minorities and the prevention of Ireland becoming a naval and military menace to Britain.

CONFIDENCE VOTE IN GIOLITTI MINISTRY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—In the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday evening, the government offered several amendments to the Price of Bread Bill, and the Socialists immediately abandoned their obstruction tactics. A vote of confidence in the Giolitti ministry was carried by 207 votes against 66.

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MANY NATIONS TO BE REPRESENTED AT ALLIED COUNCIL

More Delegates Than Anticipated May Come for Settlement of Near Eastern Issue and Question of Reparation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Delegates from abroad are gathering for the allied conference, which opens in London next Monday to discuss Near Eastern affairs, and it is possible that the number of nations represented will be even greater than was at first anticipated.

The French delegation will compose of Aristide Briand, the Premier, Philip Berthelot, secretary general of the Foreign Office; Mr. Kammerer, assistant chief of the Asiatic Department, with Edward Carteron assistant chief of the Cabinet. They are expected to arrive on Sunday evening.

The Greek delegates are already in Paris, where Eleutherios Venizelos is in touch with French opinion and is endeavoring, as shown by his recent statements, to place himself unreservedly at the disposal of his country. In addition to the Premier, Nicholas Kallogeropoulos, the official Greek delegation comprises a large number of political, military, and naval experts.

The Turkish delegation from the Porte is close on their heels, Tewfik Pasha, the Grand Vizier, being the leading figure. Complications may arise among the Turks themselves, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in authoritative quarters, by the apparent determination of Mustapha Kemal's delegation to proceed to Europe independently of the mission from Constantinople, but the attitude of the Allies toward the Turkish representation is unchanged. Only one delegation—that of Tewfik Pasha—will be received, but it is considered likely that the two delegations will meet in Paris and adjust their differences to some extent, so that Tewfik Pasha may be intrusted with the presentation of the viewpoint of the Turkish Nationalists.

Angora Representatives

The Nationalist delegation is headed by Bekir Bey, Foreign Minister of the Angora Government, who is reputed to have returned from Moscow recently by no means enamored of the Soviet form of rule. Reports as to his anti-Bolshevist opinions are taken with considerable reserve in official circles in London, though it is admitted that the alliance between the Muhammadan Nationalists of Anatolia and the Bolshevist Government of Moscow is the result of a coincidence of military ambitions, rather than of similar political aims. The prospect of a separate caliphate, distinct from Constantinople, is considered to be not without influence on Mustapha Kemal and his Foreign Minister in their relations with George Tchitcherin, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister.

At the meeting with the German delegation, which follows the Near Eastern conference, British opinion anticipates no difficulty with regard to the disarmament question. Bavaria having submitted to the influence of the government of Berlin, this problem is considered as now beyond the realm of contention.

Dr. Walter Simons' speech at Stuttgart in regard to reparations has been well received here, as being a moderate and reasonable exposition of the German viewpoint. The method of payment, and particularly the 12 per cent export tax, is expected to figure largest in the reparations discussion. On the latter point Dr. Simons' contention that its imposition had not been well considered seems to be borne out by the confused ideas prevailing as to its effects on allied trade, and unwillingness to discuss the true incidence of the tax is not fully explained by the fact that the provisions of the Paris agreement are sub judice.

Argument for Tax

One argument put forward in favor of the tax is that it will militate against the passing of the anti-dumping laws in allied countries, directed against Germany, for it will bring up the price of German exported goods to a point which more nearly approximates to the sale price of the goods manufactured in the countries which buy German goods. The cost of manufacture has not yet risen in Germany in proportion to the fall of the mark, and the consequent underselling by German exporters is causing great concern to British business men. It is admitted that 12 per cent is insufficient to put matters right, but other causes are operating in Germany itself which will assist in the readjustment of the trade balance. There are already export duties in operation on certain scheduled articles, so that the allied proposals are not radically new.

Contentions of Opponents

Opponents of the tax contend, however, that the imposition of the tax will put up the price of German articles to allied consumers, and in the end the Allies will themselves pay the indemnity—or at least that part of it represented by the product of the 12 per cent export tax. Alternatively it is claimed that if this is not the effect of the tax, and it simply results in the diminution of German exports to al-

lied countries, then the prospects of getting any indemnity are lessened, and Germany's trade ambitions will be diverted eastward instead of westward, as intimated in Dr. Simon's speech.

If there is one thing that crystallizes out of the mist surrounding this question, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor finds on discussing the matter in authoritative quarters, official and unofficial, it is that it will provoke much discussion at the London conference and that however the German indemnity comes to be paid, it will not, for the sake of allied industries, be paid in manufactured goods.

Dr. Simons' Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—Quite the most interesting of the speeches which he has so far delivered on his south German tour, and one likely to attract considerable attention, was made by the Foreign Minister, Dr. Walter Simons, this afternoon at Karlsruhe, his second speech in that town. He admitted that he will go to London with little optimism, and felt sure that the first attempts at the conference there to reach an agreement would fail. "To agree to the Paris proposals," he continued, "would be to adopt a policy leading to catastrophe, for any attempt to carry them out would mean the bankruptcy of Germany.

"I will go to London," added Dr. Simons, amid loud cheers, "fully convinced, after what I have seen on my tour through south Germany, that even foreign military intervention would not lead to the disintegration of our country."

Turkish Delegates' Voyage

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday) — The "Tribuna" announced on Tuesday the arrival on board the torpedo boat Italien of Turkish delegates from the Angora Government to the London conference, and their immediate departure further on their journey.

AMERICAN PASSPORT RULES MODIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—American citizens are now relieved from the necessity of obtaining passports or similar documents for continuous round-trip cruises from American ports, or for cruises from one American port to another American port. An executive order to this effect has just been issued by President Wilson, according to an official announcement yesterday by the Department of State.

It is provided in the order, however, that Americans are not permitted to break the voyage by stopping off at an intervening foreign port. The order would apply, for instance, in cases of Americans traveling from New York City or Baltimore to San Francisco via the West Indies, or the cases of round-trip cruises out of an American port where visits to intervening foreign ports are not contemplated.

Passports continue to be necessary, it is pointed out, in all cases where Americans intend to break the voyage at points where passports are required under present regulations.

FAILURE OF NORTH DAKOTA BOND PLAN

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Negotiations for the sale of North Dakota state bonds by Minneapolis and Chicago investment firms have been suspended. The sale of $6,000,000 in bonds had been contemplated as a means of putting North Dakota back on a sound financial basis. Bank and trust company officials, according to apparently authentic information, came to the conclusion that under present conditions they did not care to undertake the sale of North Dakota bonds. "We feel," one banker said, "that the public would not take willingly to North Dakota bonds under governmental conditions in that State." Other bankers said the conflict of opinion between the nonpartisan and independent factions in the North Dakota Legislature indicated that an agreement between them on any kind of a program is almost impossible.

CHARGES AGAINST THE MEAT PACKERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charges that the meat packers are trying to prevent passage of pending legislation for government regulation of cold storage were made in the Senate yesterday by A. J. Gronna (R.), Senator from North Dakota, chairman of the Agriculture Committee. He served notice that he would call up the conference report on the bill immediately after disposal of the emergency tariff measure, and that if a vote on it were not had it would not be "the only bill that failed."

William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, said the packers appeared to be more powerful than the government. He declared he and other senators are being flooded with telegrams opposing the cold storage measure and intimated that the sending of the messages is fostered by the packers.

FREIGHT SERVICE CURTAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, North Carolina—An official of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company states that freight shipments, especially of lumber, fuel wood, and fertilizers, have become so light that freight service has been cut 50 per cent in the last few months. Lumber shipments from the Wilmington district are barely going forward at all, owing to the shutting down of practically every lumber mill in this section.

REVISION OF SÈVRES PACT DEPRECATED

In Advocating It, Allies Are Preparing Scene for New Armenian Tragedy Which Guarantees of Powers Could Not Avert

The following article has been written specially for The Christian Science Monitor by one who, owing to his familiarity with affairs in the Near East, is recognized as an authority upon the subject.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The conference of the allied premiers at London is reported as being prepared to consider the revision of the Treaty of Sèvres at the expense of Greece and in favor of Turkey.

The friends of the Greek race everywhere are horror-stricken at that prospect. The Treaty of Sèvres, signed by all the allied and associated powers, and morally sustained by the United States, was subscribed to after nearly two years of superhuman efforts on the part of Mr. Veniselos at Paris and London to convince the Allies and America that the peace of the Near East and of the world in general could not be attained so long as large, cultured Christian communities remained under Turkish misrule. The Allies, yielding to the necessity of complying with the accepted tenet as to the right of nationalities, awarded Thrace and Smyrna to Greece. Greek rule is now established in those provinces. Freedom, equality before the law, protection of all individual rights, unknown to the people of those lands for nearly five centuries, are enjoyed by all races in Thrace and Smyrna.

Action of the People

Unfortunately, for reasons of domestic party politics, and without any bearing upon the foreign policy of the country, the people of free Greece, by a majority of 50 per cent, voted against Mr. Veniselos, although it forced at the same time the Royalist parties to declare that their foreign policy should be no other than that of Mr. Veniselos.

Led by the belief that Constantine was wronged by the Allies, that he was wrongly accused of pro-Germanism, that he had refused to go on the side of the Allies actuated not by love for, but by fear of, Germany, and believing that the Allies would not seek to punish Greece if Constantine was recalled to the throne, the majority of the electorate brought Constantine back.

It should be remembered that 45 per cent of the electors of free Greece voted for Mr. Veniselos, and that Thrace and Epirus, two of the newest accessions to Greece, went for Mr. Veniselos en bloc. Under the provisions of the Treaty of Sèvres, the Greeks of Smyrna cannot have a voice in Greek elections for five years. Had Smyrna been entitled to a vote, Mr. Veniselos would have been brought to power by a crushing majority.

Not All Greeks Free

But the Greek race, consisting of 9,500,000, is not all free. Besides the 600,000 Creeks of Smyrna, there are 110,000 Greeks in the islands of the Ægean, held by Italy, in spite of the latter's agreement to surrender them; there are also 500,000 Greeks in the district of Constantinople, 500,000 in the district of Pontus, and 500,000 more in the territories left to Turkey, not to mention the 120,000 Greeks of Northern Epirus, or in all 3,340,000 Greeks, not counting those in Egypt, England, Rumania, Bulgaria, and the United States, who are against Constantine, and who had no voice in the recent elections. If we add these Greeks to the 45 per cent of those of free Greece who are against Constantine, we have 6,200,000 Greeks for Mr. Veniselos, and only 3,300,000 for Constantine.

The Allies, by proposing to revise the Turkish treaty, are preparing to deal a blow against those elements of Hellenism, who are fanatically pro-allied, uncompromisingly anti-Constantinist. The Allies will punish their friends and will leave Constantine unpunished.

It is an unprecedented event, that a treaty signed on the basis of the rights of a nation should be annulled on account of the presence of one person, incapable of damaging the Allies, even if he cherished such a design. It is an unprecedented act of Christian diplomacy to seek to surrender liberated Christian majorities to the tyranny and ruthlessness of Muhammadan absolutism.

An Ungenerous Attitude

The Allies, by advocating revision of the Treaty of Sèvres, are preparing the scene for a new Armenian tragedy which neither Turkish promises nor notorious threats and guarantees of the powers will be able to avert.

The Allies have shown a very ungenerous attitude toward the Greece of Mr. Veniselos, their ally, and have scandalously rendered assistance to the Turks to resist the application of the Treaty of Sèvres. The Allies pretend anxiety about the peace of the Near East and claim that Mustapha Kemal should be conciliated at the expense of Greece in order to effect peace. Mr. Veniselos had repeatedly asked to be given a free hand to deal with Kemal and pacify the Near East, but was refused permission by France and Italy. If the pretended anxiety about the peace of the Near East were sincere, the powers would oppose any revision of the Turkish treaty, certain that their impotency to force the Turks to obedience would encourage the Greeks to resist the application of a treaty revised at their expense.

Constantine and Abdication

The objection of the Allies to Constantine's presence in Greece will be met at no distant time by the Greeks themselves. The Greek people, realizing that Greece needs strong friends, that the Allies are her best friends, and awakening now finally to the understanding that the Allies are firmly opposed to Constantine, will bring about his abdication in a few months, if not in a few weeks hence.

Constantine is the motive of the Allies for the decision to revise the Treaty of Sèvres. What an injustice to the Greek race, what a crime against humanity will there be committed by the Allies if they surrender loyal, pro-allied Greek populations to the butchery of the Turks, and soon find out that the Greek people have decided not only to drive Constantine out of Greece, but also to revolt against the injustice of the Allies and plunge the Near East into a new war for the liberation of re-enslaved Hellenism!

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ORDER IS SOUGHT AGAINST OPEN SHOP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An order requiring Henry J. Cohen, a member of the Table Manufacturers Association, to show cause why he should not be restrained from hiring non-union men was granted by Justice John Ford yesterday in the Supreme Court to Henry Kohn, treasurer of the District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. It is charged that the manufacturer violated a contract made with the union in which he agreed to employ only union labor by filling his shop with non-union labor after union man had refused to accept a wage cut of 25 per cent.

Members of the Supreme Court bench say that this is the first instance in their experience of a union's applying for an injunction to restrain an employer from conducting an open shop.

MOVE TO AMEND NEW YORK AUTO LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Proposals for the amendment of the state automobile law are to be submitted to the Legislature by the Merchants Association of New York, which, in its statement announcing this fact, reports on the results of its committee's study of the causes and remedies for automobile accidents. "The safety of the public requires that violators of the automobile laws should be subject to penalties much more deterrent than are at present imposed," the statement says, and further, that "the Secretary of State, subject to review of his decision by the courts, should have plenary power as to the granting, suspension and revocation of licenses, so that at all times the privilege of operation should be conditioned, first, upon the demonstrated fitness of the licensee, and second, upon his unvarying observance of the law."

LABORERS WARNED NOT TO GO TO CUBA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica — There has been published here by request of the British Consul in Santiago de Cuba, a letter warning laborers that if they come to Cuba now they may have to wait several weeks before obtaining work, and that their living expenses must be high. Notwithstanding this caution, there is quite a rush here by laborers, who are depositing the money required by the local law to be placed in the treasury before the men leave the island. Sometimes 100 deposits are made in a day. The men are impressed with the idea that, despite the drop in wages in Cuba, they will do better than in Jamaica, although some of them profess to be willing to remain in this island if they are guaranteed a minimum wage of from 5s. to 6s. per day.

GREEK PREMIER'S POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Wednesday) — Nicholas Kallogeropoulos, who is in Paris, declares that he has always been on the side of the entente. He made several proposals during the war which were rejected. He goes to London, not as a member of the Chamber of Deputies, but to defend the interests of Greece as a whole. The internal affairs of Greece do not change the justice of the Greek claims, as presented by Mr. Veniselos, and acknowledged by the Allies six months ago. He ridicules the Kemalist danger. The delegation from Angora is expected at Paris tomorrow. It will be presided over by Bekir Nadi, and among the delegates are Bjal and Iunuz Nadi.

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SENATE APPROVES EMERGENCY TARIFF

Measure Is Passed After Being Criticized by Both Republicans and Democrats—Veto of Act by President Probable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—By a vote of 43 to 30, the United States Senate late yesterday passed the emergency tariff bill which has been a bone of contention in both houses and has held up other legislation during the short session of Congress. The bill, as amended by the Senate, now goes back to the House, and will be sent forthwith to President Wilson, who, it is now assured, will not hesitate to send it back with his veto and with an explanatory note of his views of the Republican tariff makers.

The bill, intended to protect certain agricultural staples that had suffered severely from declining markets, emerged from the Senate as a variety of protective tariff schedules with a good sprinkling of protection for manufactured articles. The pressure from the latter quarter became too great to be denied, and manufacturers of leather, shoes and belting are given compensatory protection, putting them in the same boat with the hard-pressed peanut growers of South Carolina and the lemon growers of California.

Sharp Interchanges

The bill was passed in the midst of scenes that were highly amusing. Republican senators charged that Boies Penrose, Senator from Pennsylvania, had deserted the party's tariff traditions, while James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, declaimed against his colleagues for deserting the standard of Thomas Jefferson and voting with the enemy "to tax the baby's milk bottle." In order that Missouri might figure as a divided country, Selden P. Spencer (R.), Senator from that State, put up an eloquent appeal for a high tariff to protect the "sunflower seed," which he declared is in danger of extinction as a native plant of this hemisphere.

The finale, however, came when George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, rose to excoriate his Republican colleagues for their efforts to foist "this foundling child" on the American people in the guise of a tariff measure. The attack by the New Hampshire Senator proved highly offensive to Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, who told Senator Moses that the industrial east had had its own way long enough, and that the farmers of the west would now insist on getting their own. Senator Moses offered the Payne-Aldrich tariff as a substitute for the Fordney bill. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 77 to 2.

Senators Grow Facetious

The interlude on peanuts and lemons was highly entertaining. Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, giving it just the right ending by declaring in rather a loud aside that "This is a peanut bill."

Thus ran the discussion, while senators had a merry time in their efforts to aid the farmers.

Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, evidently was averse to the christening to the bill given by Mr. Thomas. He thought the term was too exclusive, so he rose to offer an amendment to protect the lemon, the olive, and olive oil, on the ground that the people of his State, "demanded nothing but the right to live." Senator Penrose agreed, and with a gravity that greatly contrasted with the humorous asides of Senator Thomas and the boisterous raillery of Senator Moses, informed the Senate that he had considered the present situation as regards lemons and olives, and was in thorough accord with the Senator from California.

James M. Cox Quoted

The Democrats supporting the bill answered charges of desertion by pointing to the fact that James M. Cox, Democratic candidate for President last fall, had during his California tour declared strongly in favor of protection for lemons. The Japanese question came dangerously near being brought in when it was proposed to embellish the tariff bill by adding the immigration bill as an amendment. However, what was considered by Senate horticulturists the most serious denouement of the day was the refusal to come to the rescue of the "sunflower seed." Senator Thomas believed it was most unsportsmanlike.

Four Republicans voted against the bill, while nine Democrats supported it. The Republicans who voted "No" were: George H. Moses and Henry W. Keyes of New Hampshire, Walter E. Edge of New Jersey and LeBaron B. Colt of Rhode Island. All the Democrats who supported the bill represented cotton, sugar or wool. They were: Henry Ashurst of Arizona, Edward J. Gay and Joseph Ransdell of Louisiana, Key Pittman and Charles B. Henderson of Nevada, Andreius A. Jones of New Mexico, John B. Kendrick of Wyoming, and Henry L. Myers of Montana.

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Room 1005, 616 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

LEAGUE COUNCIL TO MEET AT PARIS

Important Matters Await Discussion by the Delegates at the Meeting Next Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France — The transference of the projected meeting of the Council of the League of Nations from Geneva to Paris is now an accomplished fact. Invitations have been sent out for a meeting on February 21. Officially it is stated that the change has been made because the members find it difficult to go to Geneva.

There is, however, little doubt that considerable indignation has been caused by the refusal of the Swiss Federal Council to allow troops of the League to pass through Switzerland to Vilna, where they would supervise the plebiscite. Switzerland made it clear from the beginning that its neutrality, in the event of European troubles, was not to be questioned, and Article 10 was abrogated for it. Further, Switzerland contends that there is not the slightest need for troops to take the Switzerland route. Misunderstanding on this matter is to be regarded, and if the present action is dictated by any resentment at the Swiss attitude, it is to be deprecated.

The Paris meeting, under the presidency of Gaston da Cunha of Brazil, is of great importance; probably the most important meeting of the council since the formation of the League. Decisions of the Geneva assembly are to be discussed and executed. For example, a commission to study amendments to the covenant is to be appointed. Their amendments will be reported upon at the next assembly meeting.

Then there is a commission to prepare propositions relative to the reduction of armaments. Governments, in conformity with resolutions passed at Geneva, should be asked not to increase their military expenses during the next two years.

A Commission of Mandates will be nominated, and the terms of the mandates examined. The commission will study the report of the mandatory powers. The Polish-Lithuanian differences will also be brought up, besides the constitution of Danzig and the members appointed to participate in the government of the Sarre region.

Then there is the question of the economic and financial recommendations of the Brussels conference. Many other matters concerning the plight of the Jews, of the international court of justice, the Aland Islands, minorities in Finland and Albania, are also on the agenda.

CARE OF DAVIS STATUE TRANSFERRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mississippi—Thirty years ago the women of Mississippi raised money for the purpose and placed a life-size statue of Jefferson Davis, the only President of the Confederacy, in the park at the southern end of the state Capitol. By an act of the Legislature this park was placed in the hands of the Robert A. Smith Camp of Confederate Veterans at Jackson, and they have guarded it jealously. Recently they proposed to the Daughters of the Confederacy that the care of the park and the Davis statue be placed in their hands. The Daughters accepted the trust and the next Legislature will be asked to transfer the property formally to their keeping. Meantime it has been agreed between the Confederate Veterans and the Daughters that the Davis statue shall be moved from the base of the Confederate monument on the lawn to the rotunda of the old Capitol where it will always be seen by visitors to that historic building—a building in which the voice of Mr. Davis was frequently heard.

UNEMPLOYED ISSUE IS RAISED BY LABOR

British Government Charged With Canceling Pledges to Introduce Legislation to Remedy Condition of the Workless

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—In moving an amendment to the address from the throne in the House of Commons today, J. R. Clynes, new chairman of the Parliamentary Labor Party, expressed regret that there was no mention of legislation recognizing the right of the genuine unemployed to work or to adequate maintenance. Mr. Clynes declared there could be no peace in Great Britain until the unemployment problem was solved. The government had made solemn promises of remedial measures, yet they were now told that the problem could not be solved by legislation, a statement which was nothing but the most callous cancellation of public pledges.

The Labor Party, Mr. Clynes said, was pressing either for maintenance or work, preferably work, but the party was in favor of refusing doles to those who would not work when appropriate work was found for them. One way of tracing the shirker was by making work a certainty by legislation, which the Labor Party considered necessary. The unemployed, who Mr. Clynes said, were not long since warriors and heroes, were now ragged and starving. They deserved a better fate, and the government was responsible for the situation and must find a solution.

Dr. T. J. Macnamara, Minister of Labor, replying for the government, challenged the charge of unpreparedness. He agreed it was clearly the government's duty to do all it could to reestablish British industry, but said that the government had been giving the whole problem the most unremitting attention for many months. Dr. Macnamara dealt at length with the refusal of the building trade unions to admit unskilled former service men, to which Mr. Clynes remarked that there was no evidence that these men wished to enter the building trade; to which Dr. Macnamara replied with emphasis: "You give them the chance."

Continuing, Dr. Macnamara said it was the government's intention to do all that was humanly possible to carry out its pledges to former service men, either with or without the cooperation of the building unions. The bill foreshadowed in the King's speech amending the Unemployment Insurance Act would, he said, extend the benefit period and increase the weekly benefit rate. Increased benefits would come into operation as soon as the act was passed, but the contribution rate would not be raised till July next. The period in which benefit could be paid in any one year would be increased from 15 to 26 weeks. Former service men who were receiving 20s., would continue to do so, but would be brought under the new bill, and the qualifying period would be only 10 weeks employment since January 1, 1920.

ARRAIGNMENT OF UNITED STATES BAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An arraignment of the bar of the United States for its apathy in failing to insist on higher standards for legal education is the burden of the annual report of Harlan F. Stone, dean of the Columbia Law School. He says that for more than 20 years the American Bar Association has sanctioned no program for the improvement of legal education. The result has been a steady growth of unfit applicants for admission to the bar.

"The American Bar Associaton in 1917," says the report, "created a council on legal education and authorized it to study and classify the law schools of the country, but this council was rendered powerless to perform this service through the failure of the executive committee of the association to appropriate any funds for meeting its necessary expenses, and at the annual meeting of the association in 1919, the association adopted a constitution abolishing the council."


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GAIN IN NUMBER OF FACTORIES

Falling Off in the Building of Homes — Employers Expect Better Business in the Spring

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Factories are being built more rapidly in American cities than homes for working men, said John Ihlder, manager of the civic development department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, yesterday, at the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce conference on building construction. He based his statement on figures gathered in 23 cities. The statistics showed a decided falling off in the number of homes erected in the last few years, but a marked gain in the number of factories.

"Such a program," Mr. Ihlder said, "cannot long be continued without the workshops themselves feeling its ill effects. Probably they would be feeling it today were it not for the great amount of unemployment."

Joseph Willets, professor of industry at the University of Pennsylvania, said a survey based on questionnaires showed a belief among employers that business would be better in April or May. The survey showed 165,000 persons were out of work in Philadelphia and that 100,000 were on part time on January 1.

RETAIL DEALERS IN SHOES DEFENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin — "The United States is entering an era of better business, which can be greatly promoted by cooperation between merchants and manufacturers," said James P. Orr of Cincinnati, Ohio, president of the National Shoe Retailers Association, in opening their convention, one of the largest ever held in Milwaukee, the attendance being 10,000. President Orr declared that shoe retailers had been maligned in being called profiteers, and he blames "insidious propaganda launched at Washington" for the loss of faith by the buying public in the shoe retailer. That the charge of profiteering was unfounded, he said, was proved by the fact that the Lever law, which he strongly condemned, had resulted in the conviction of but two shoe dealers out of more than 20,000.

TOWN FAVORS SUNDAY SHOWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARLINGEN, Texas—Voters of Harlingen in a recent referendum election voted overwhelmingly in favor of Sunday motion picture shows. The referendum was held in the churches and was the result of a plan proposed by the ministers for a fair settlement of the fight that had arisen over the Sunday motion pictures.

SEIZURE OF RUBLES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The police at Naples have seized 1,500,000 gold rubles on the steamer Ancona. The vessel has proceeded to London.

Wanamaker's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK

Yes; we often bring men's hats from England. Sometimes we bring them from France and Italy.
This is no reflection on the hat makers of America.
Whenever we find hats that have obvious points of merit, we buy them; because—
A hat (or anything else) that has unusual merit indicates that somebody has put his best into it.
The brotherhood of man is not a matter of latitude and longitude.



Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over lea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Paying in Dresden China

Little pieces of red-brown china bearing the usual Dresden mark are being passed from hand to hand in Saxony. It is not that people are bartering their cups and saucers or are getting rid of the contents of their china cupboards, nor are they making each other presents of the delicate porcelain for which the mark of Dresden has been noted.

A new coinage in porcelain has been put into circulation to supersede small paper money, and one of its valuable assets is the fact that it can be washed, so no one need complain of dirty money. The little red-brown discs have met with a hearty welcome, and the factory of Meissen has never sent out anything more popular than these little pieces of china that are too small for a plate, too shallow to hold water and not adorned with anything but the most simple devices.

P'ai-lou Art

Walking down the paved highways of the plains in western China, the traveler finds himself passing beneath numerous wonderful arches. These are generally of stone, sometimes of wood, elaborately carved and decorated, with inscribed characters gorgeously painted gold, green, or blue. The Chinese call them briefly "p'ai-lou," that is, towers of commemoration; for they record the virtues of officials and others, in glowing terms. Some are erected by the virtuous ones themselves, others by their relatives and friends.

They serve no purpose on the road other than that of decoration; but no one who passes by that way can fail to be struck by them. What matter that not one in a thousand can read the inscriptions! They are at least a silent appeal to the beauty of virtue for its own sake.

In the province of the four rivers (Ssu-ch'uan), on the roads which radiate from the city of Cheng-tu, such arches abound. Here they are always built of stone and the cobbled roads, with their narrow line of flags for wheelbarrow traffic, down the center, so monotonous in some parts of China, are amply diversified. In the neighborhood of the city we are continually crossing swift streams by pointed arches of red sandstone, passing beneath wonderful p'ai-lou by wayside trees, under the shadow of pagodas. Free rein is given to the artistic nature of the Chinese in building these triumphal arches, and elaborate carvings, representing officials administering justice, or scenes of domestic felicity, are executed on the superstructure.

Rush Hour in Cairo

To know what the other half thinks is often more important to common happiness than to know how they live. Men of many sorts have railed against crowded trolleys and trams in all the civilized cities and towns of the world, but how few in the vein of Al-Kashkul when writing to The Egyptian Mail last month. He does not raise his objection because he cannot jam himself into the mass of traveling humanity before the car door is slammed in his face as men in New York well may. He does not object because he has to rise and give his seat to a woman as men in many places do. He states plainly that he ceased to observe this custom, when he discovered that women seemed to expect it; rather "enjoying seeing on their feet men for half an hour, tottering right and left like a reed in a storm." No. He objects because women use the cars when they see that men want them. "As ladies are not in a hurry as men are, they can wait a little to take the next tram."

Kipps in Real Life

The author of "Frankenstein," Mrs. Shelley, could hardly have imagined a more dramatic situation than the very modern development of "picture stories" when H. G. Wells met his Kipps, in the film studio. Those who have read Mrs. Shelley's novel will remember that Frankenstein is supposed to have been able to construct a living creature which ultimately assumed the form of a monster and became the terror of the hero's existence. Very different is the denouement in the character of Kipps, Mr. Wells' hero. We all love Kipps and when Mr. Wells met George Arthur, who is being filmed as his hero in that popular story, all he could say to the shy boy, was "Why, you are Kipps!"

Mr. Arthur is only just out of his teens and has never before acted for the films, but it seems there is no need for him to "learn the part," he just is Kipps.

"He came stumbling into my flat when I was eagerly looking for a Kipps," the producer says, "and when he had fallen over one or two things in his nervousness and dislodged nearly everything that was not a fixture, I realized I need look no further for my Kipps."

The Savoy Hotel and many other well-known places in London will figure in the scenes, as well as the South Downs, where in the novel the reader followed the young draper and his fortunes in imagination. The live Kipps is as whimsical as the book Kipps. His parents wished him to take up accountancy when he left the army but that was not at all to his liking and he gave it as his opinion that he would rather figure in a cast than cast up figures.

DRAGON-BOAT RACES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I have been at Clewes and at Swinemund, resumed the Traveler, and at Poughkeepsie where America's colleges contend with the oars, and have attended two cup races off Sandy Hook; but for enraptured, vociferous spectators, nothing outdid the Dragon-Boat Festival races at Canton. A year and a half ago, June 1 to be exact, I ran up on the river steamer from Hong Kong to see the contests, because I wanted to experience them in a less cosmopolitan and more completely Chinese atmosphere than prevailed in Hong Kong harbor two years previous. As we left the praya for up-river, preliminaries were in full blast opposite Shukiwan for the morrow's events, rival crews working out and courses being measured. All along the river we would now and again come abreast of a local boat having its spin before leaving for Canton or some other near city important enough to stage the yearly water festival.

What is a dragon-boat? The very oddest craft left in the world today. It is about 3 feet wide in the middle, and from 45 to 75 feet long, carrying a crew of 40 or 50 paddlers. The prow rises fiercely into the head of a glittering dragon, the stern represents the uplifted tail—elaborately made these boats, for they are respected heirlooms and are dedicated to the master-dragon of the community, trained in by selected athletes weeks before the great event. The occupants kneel alternately as right and left-hand rowers, the "coxswain" standing amidships performing in the strangest manner whereby coxswain ever handled a crew. In each hand he holds a heavy-ended baton, beating with one hand then the other upon a tall, broad drum over which he leans, the beats giving his paddlers the rhythm of their strokes. He thus has perfect control over the pace he wishes to make. On occasion he utters a high-pitched shout with each drum-beat, and he must incite his followers to fanatic feats, as well as exert generalship over the tactics of his boat in the race. A steersman crouches in the stern, watchful and silent.

By bedtime that night I had heard so many dragon-boats tom-tom-ing along that my sleep was punctuated by an incessant echo of that measured tempo. In the morning, by the hour my sampan reached the racing place through Canton's multitudes of ships, no easy task on any day, it was evident that throngs must have been gathering before sunrise. Statistics state that 125,000 Cantonese live continuously on sampans and junks; but I am confident the first three figures could be reversed. Soon, except for the open spaces reserved for the course, the water was jammed by bestreamered craft of every kind, and all available niches on shore were filled by holiday Chinese. The toiling Oriental rarely has a holiday; when he does he makes a day of it. Continuous babble arose from every side. At least a score of dragon-boats were tuning up; the air was being pounded unmercifully by a thump, thump, thumping from all points of the compass. The contests were to be handled by eliminating-heats, so we would see perhaps a dozen races.

A long wait. The crowds getting more tense with suspense as the morning wore on. At last a revolver cracks! Then what pandemonium! The oars of five boats catch the water with a splash, and the long, narrow boats jump forward and shoot along, looking for all the world like startled centipedes scurrying for cover. The wild cries of the madly drumming coxswains urging the laboring crews to their utmost, even the pounded drums themselves, are at times drowned out by the howling spectators. The slender craft spurt through the water, rocking from side to side as the muscular strokes lift them on; now one goggle-eyed, white-fanged, red-tongued prow creeps ahead, now another, urged to seeming superhuman effort, forges to the front. As each craft varies its place in the struggle louder squeals and roars of dismay or exultation burst from first one group of spectators, then another. The straight-away is short, necessarily so, and the heat soon over, winners shouting a triumphant chant and speeding—if they are able—hither and yon in boastful display of their untouched reserve of energy.

One heat is done. Then another is settled, then another. The hot noon of South China and the unvarying excitement we have had since arrival at length drive us to retire from the festival for refreshment and food. But until dark the races continue.

YOLO'S OUTING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Last summer there had been no vacation nor the summer before. And here was the third season approaching, with the mountains calling, the music of a certain waterfall singing in one's ears, and everybody one knew either just returning from or planning to go on a vacation.

And just about the time we would become greatly interested in poring over snapshots taken on previous trips far removed from the clang of trolley cars and the grind of office routine—why, the singing waterfall er—well, it was the baby. Of course we could not pile into the little old Ford and ramble off to bosky dells and trust to Providence that there would be goats' milk to be had in these remote fastnesses. Which takes us back to Yolo.

Yolo—after mamma and papa—was the first word baby uttered, and that was probably not what baby intended at all, for he was attempting to mimic the peculiarly throaty and rolling bleat by which the goat expressed any and all her emotions. But that is the nearest spelling approach to baby's salutation of the goat, and anyway we rather liked the sound of the word—so we forthwith applied "Yolo" to the hitherto nameless goat.

She wasn't equipped with a pedigree, being merely the sort which you are apt to see tethered out in most any vacant lot fringing any city—drab as to color scheme, impish-looking horns and a whisker which waggled in a perfectly delightful fashion, causing baby to shriek and crow merrily.

Had Yolo been just a source of amusement and not an essential food producer for our child, we would have displayed a firm parental attitude in separating them.

Now I couldn't forget that wistful look I had detected in my wife's eye (aided and abetted by my own inclinations), and it prompted me to do something beside mooning over old snapshots and living on the memories of other camping trips. Later events rather went to prove that this something was screamingly funny: a makeshift to be greeted with all manner of jests, and I can't remember a single instance when anyone complimented me upon my ingenuity. And right now I'll tell you what I did, and kept the thing a secret from my wife until all was in readiness.

I built a little platform, inclosing it by a two-rail fence with a gate opening at the front. This contraption I anchored atop the radiator of the Ford. And then, when all was complete, I crammed a handful of carrot greens in the tiny manger, led Yolo aboard and fastened an end of the rope to a corner post. Then I cranked the engine, drove the car around to the front door and sounded the horn long and sonorously.

When my wife appeared, she straightway wilted upon the steps and laughed till I felt a twinge of disappointment.

"Don't you understand?" I shouted, trying to make myself heard above the rattle of the engine, the bleating of Yolo and the hilarity of my wife.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Yolo rudely interrupts the supercilious chauffeur

"We can go on our camping trip now; take Yolo right along with us!"

But she laughed harder than ever, so I left her and trundled away and drove around two or three blocks to get Yolo accustomed to motoring. She took to it encouragingly, and when I returned to the garage Yolo frisked and cavorted and jumped back to the platform unaided after I had persuaded her to dismount. I turned around and there was my wife, her eyes still twinkling, but I could see that she was duly impressed with my scheme.

So we went on our vacation, duffle stowed in the tonneau and Yolo perched out in front, an ever conspicuous presence.

That goat acted as though the whole affair had been thought out and executed for her especial benefit. She bleated whenever ours, or any other siren, tooted; wagged her ludicrous whisker at every passing machine; and once, when the smartest and most beautifully appointed closed car drew alongside and the chauffeur superciliously accosted us for directions, Yolo reared up, fore legs resting on the top rail of her pen, and "butted" into the conversation with a derisive "ba-a."

Another time, when we were negotiating a long and twisting upgrade, Yolo became restive and impatient. She jumped over the railing, her tethering rope being sufficiently long to permit this, and trotted on ahead of the car, stretching taut her leash. We, ourselves, fully appreciated this stunt, but another motor descending just then, filled with hilarious young folk, greeted us with shouts something after this fashion:

"What do you know about that! The goat's pulling the car!"

"What's your engine—a one-goat power?"

"Let her butt you up hill—it'll be quicker!"

All along the route, Yolo, poised in her made-to-order pen atop the radiator, else trotting on ahead of the machine when she became too fidgetty, created quite a sensation. The news traveled ahead of us, and we were stopped, hailed, joshed and laughed at until Yolo and the baby became indignant when a disinterested party chanced to ignore us.

"You don't mind, do you?" inquired my wife after one of these encounters.

"Certainly not," I replied. "Didn't I begin to get used to it the first time you laughed at me?"

Once encamped, the goat frisked about at the end of her tether and waxed fat on the sweet and tender grasses. The baby took to this outdoor life like a duck to water and was lulled to sleep by the crooning of the wind in the pines and my wife and I were happy.

"And now," said she on the eve before our breaking camp, "since we got laughed all the way up here, I suppose we shall be laughed all the way home."

Which was indeed the case; but we didn't care—in fact we laughed with everybody and decided that Yolo had made of our outing a grand success.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

As to the Vilna Plebiscite

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Will you kindly permit the use of your columns for a brief statement, apropos of the plebiscite which the League of Nations wishes to hold in and about Vilna, the ancient capital of Lithuania, in order to combat statements from Polish sources which have recently appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, as well as in other papers, regarding the racial composition of the inhabitants of the territory in which the plebiscite is proposed?

News about Lithuania which comes from Warsaw at present should be taken with a grain of salt. For instance, the "Vilna district" is said in recent Warsaw dispatches to be wholly Polish. It is difficult to understand what the Poles mean by the Vilna district. There is a Province of Vilna, a county of Vilna and a city of Vilna, just as there are a State, county and city of New York. It is true that in the city of Vilna the Poles predominate over the Lithuanians, who are a rural people. But the Poles in Vilna are themselves outnumbered by the Jews, who are in a majority in many cities of this region. In the county of Vilna, outside of the city, the Lithuanians largely exceed the Poles in number, as they do everywhere else in the Province of Vilna, with the exception of two counties in the eastern portion of the Province, which lie outside the boundaries claimed by the Lithuanian State. In these counties the majority of the people are not Poles, however, but White Russians.

Exact figures are impossible to obtain at present. Six years of foreign occupation and almost constant war have so disturbed the morale of the people and caused so much immigration and emigration that no census taken during the war period would be at all reliable. The last official census of the Russian Government was taken in 1897. It was probably overpartial to the White Russians, who are of the Orthodox faith, while the Lithuanians and Poles are Roman Catholics, but it cannot be suspected of unduly favoring the Lithuanians at the expense of the Poles. The figures of this census show the following racial percentages, for the city of Vilna, for the county of Vilna, exclusive of the city, and for the Province of Vilna, so far as it lies within the boundaries claimed by Lithuania:

	City of Vilna	Cnty. of Vilna	Prov. of Vilna
Lithuanians	7.5%	35.0%	24.5%
Poles	30.9	12.1	9.6
Jews	40.3	7.4	14.8
Russians and White Russians	22.3	45.5	49.8

Since there are no longer any Russian officials in Lithuania, the percentage of Russians has doubtless been considerably reduced, and as there are no absolute majorities of any one racial group, the situation might seem a prima facie one for a determination of allegiance by plebiscite, if only normal conditions existed. The trouble with a plebiscite is that when normal conditions exist, it is not needed, and when conditions are abnormal it does not furnish a fair test. The Lithuanian Government is certain of the sympathy of the Jews, to whom it has given full religious and cultural autonomy, but the Jews are afraid of the Poles. The White Russians may be regarded as fairly neutral as between Poland and Lithuania. But the continued presence in Vilna and the surrounding region of the army of the outlaw Polish General Zeligowski, which has threatened, abused and terrorized the non-Polish elements of the population, makes it entirely impossible to get a fair vote until the Polish forces have been evacuated and the country has had time to recover from the effect of their presence.

For this and for other reasons, the Lithuanian Government has requested the League of Nations to postpone the taking of the plebiscite until more settled conditions are obtained.

(Signed) RICHARD C. DeWOLF.
Washington, District of Columbia.
February 3, 1921

A WET NIGHT IN THE CITY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

All day long the rain had poured down; all day the river had been rising, swollen by the mountain torrents, until by evening it was tearing past, a broad flood, rushing under the arches of the old bridges, filling its channel from side to side with a tumultuous brown flood, which became black and roaring as the night came down. The pavements, the roadways, the broad stones in the great piazzas, all glistened with wet, and threw back the reflections of the many-colored lights, . . . the white electric lamps, the yellow gas, the varied tints of the shop windows. By the river the long lines of street lamps were reflected like festoons of diamonds; the many colored lights in the windows of the houses which rose sheer from the water, in all tints of white, pale, yellow, orange, and red, were caught and lengthened out by the rushing waves like floating banners. Across the bridges went the trams, looking in the distance, with their green and ruby and white lamps, like little fairy cars, their brightly colored reflections running across the water beneath.

At the corner of the great square the group of waiting cabs, each with its huge open umbrella fixed above the driver's seat, and its yellow lamps, resembled a gathering of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The waiting cab with its huge open umbrella over the driver's seat

pixies sheltering beneath giant mushrooms. The sidewalks and paved or asphalted streets and squares, monotonously gray by daylight, now gleamed like black or deep violet satin, with bright glancing reflections of every tint; and the same glistening black, with bright reflections, was repeated in the umbrellas of the passers-by, hurrying home through the pouring rain. Presently the shops, with their brilliant illuminations, close down, and much of the brightness goes with them. Three or four hours more, and the restaurants and cafés have all shut, and the light no longer pours out through their plate glass windows upon the streets. The trams have ceased by this time, and the passers-by are few and far between, . . . isolated figures hurrying home through the now dark streets, where only here and there a lamp is reflected from the wet pavement, where only an occasional carriage or motor, returning from station or theater, goes dashing by.

The city is asleep now, and very few are still abroad. Midnight is past; it is 1 o'clock; the street lamps have all, with few exceptions, been turned off from the central offices; only here and there between the old palaces, under the arcades and loggias, in the wide piazzas, does an all-night lamp cast its reflection upon the broad puddles or shining stones.

The city is by this time very dark, very silent, beneath the steady downpour; but in the silence and darkness one hears, solemn and powerful, that which all the little noises of the day shut out and render faint, . . . the sound of many waters, the voice of the swollen river, which, robbed now of its many jeweled lights, snatching only here and there a flash of brightness from some lamp or window, rushes down, black through the blackness of the night, toward the sea.

The Texas Prairies

By mid-forenoon we had left the farms and rice fields behind and were speeding along one of those splendid oyster-shell roads that stretch over the vast prairies of southwestern Texas. The day was hot and still, not a cloud marred the cerulean beauty of the sky, not a breath of wind stirred the scorched grass or the scrubby mesquite bushes. Clumps of cactus were dotted here and there over the plain, the tall spikes of the yucca with their crown of flowers were seen occasionally, and in the distance rose the derricks of an oil field in a grotesque resemblance of a forest.

No streams brought life and moisture to this parched country, no trees cast their refreshing shade, no birds filled the air with rich melody, but everywhere the sun beat down upon the unprotected earth. Each blade of grass seemed withered and shrunk, scissor-tails scolded harshly from the fence wire and night-hawks rose, uttering discordant cries. Small herds of cattle were scattered about, few, indeed, of the famous longhorns of the past, but the heavier breeds of today together with a few of the humped cattle from India. Horned toads fled from the road, a rattler, coiled by the roadside, buzzed his shrill warning as we flashed by and long-eared jack-rabbits suddenly appeared and seemed to float like slim gray shadows over the prairie.

At last that monotonous stretch of plain was ended, a deeper blue than the sky was seen ahead and in a short while we stood by the great waters of the Gulf of Mexico. The tide was out and shells of queer shapes and many fantastic colors lined the beach. The expanse of sea, and earth, and sky was stupendous.

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TUSITALA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"It is so natural, so personal, so sincere, so articulate," wrote Robert Louis Stevenson to Edmund Gosse on receiving his volume of poems "Russet and Silver" with its dedication to "Tusitala," the name the natives in his Samoan home loved to call him—"the teller of tales."

"The dedication—I thank you for it from the heart—it is beautifully said, beautifully and kindly felt, and I should be a churl indeed if I were not grateful, and an ass if I were not proud."

And then in this letter, he reminds his "dear Weg," as he calls his old and tried friend, of an early incident in their friendship, when he was hard up and when the offer of a loan came spontaneously from his friend. When, in what he calls his autobiographical way, he spoke of the transaction to a mutual friend and said he did not think it mattered to the lender, he was rebuked, for he knew how he stood financially. The money, he says, was soon paid back, but that last letter shows that the debt was never forgotten. He says other things to his friend, but this seems the thing that stands out in his love to his "dear Weg."

Mr. Gosse has just told us how the friendship began. He was wandering about the western isles in 1870 and went aboard the steamer Clansman. A party, which included Professor Blackie and Sam Bough, the artist, joined them. The last of the company was a lanky, weird-looking youth.

A biographer of Robert Louis Stevenson states that either from carelessness or perversity or may be from perverted pride, R. L. S. dressed in the most outré fashion in his youth. "Some men can do this and look distinguished," he says. "Robert Louis Stevenson to the common eye could not. He was often accepted as no better than a tramp."

The voyage continued up a Scottish firth and in darkness illuminated by torches a great company was taken aboard. They were highlanders being put off the land to make room for deer forests, and as they were emigrating to America they set up a great wailing. As he viewed the sad scene the weird youth joined him and they spoke of the distressing occurrence.

They did not exchange names, there was no occasion and no purpose in doing so.

Five years later they met at Andrew Lang's house and recalled the scene on the Highland Firth. The friendship continued for 25 years and Mr. Gosse bears witness that Stevenson was the very incarnation of friendship, one of the truest souls and one of the most beloved of natures.

THE MOUNT CENIS TUNNEL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was in the second week of January, 1871, a little more than 50 years ago, that news reached England of the completion of the Mt. Cenis tunnel. By completion is not meant readiness for use, the first experimental train was not to pass through it until the following September and a month longer was to elapse before the tunnel was opened for traffic. But the air could blow free through the seven miles of mountain, could go in Italian at one end and come out French at the other or vice versa. The story of this tunnel is one of the great romances of engineering. It had been talked of for years before 1857, when the blasting began. In 1857 Savoy was in Italy. Three years later Louis Napoleon annexed it to France. Thus it was that the tunnel became international, though from the first the men working at the one end were mostly French and the men working at the other end mostly Italian. An arrangement by which the cost of the tunnel was to be borne by the two nations according to the proportion of the work done by their respective bands of workmen added zest to the game. But for the first six years or so play was appallingly slow. Nine inches—nine inches and seven miles to go!—was accounted a fair day's work. With the invention of the compressed air rock-drill the nine inches suddenly expanded into four feet and people began speculating how long the tunnel would be completed before the estimated 1875.

There was something to be thought of besides mere arithmetic. The men working on either end of say the Forth Bridge, could see one another; the men boring their way through Mt. Cenis could not, and the slightest error in the calculations must result in the bands missing each other and working astray in utter frustration. When the reckoning showed that they ought to be approaching each other, they would stop work and listen for the sound of a knocking other than their own. At last one could hear it, then another, then a third, and so on, until breaking through the intervening rock, the two parties looked on one another's faces and shook one another by the hand. It was one of those victories of peace which we are told are no less renowned than those of war.

A Yard of Twine and Service

When the business man rushes into any United States post office late in the evening with his special delivery letter, hoping to catch the last mail for Chicago, the mail in the cases is often tied up. The clerk cannot stop to untie the package of Chicago mail and put the letter on the face of the bundle where it must ride, as he would have done had the letter been in on time. So he puts a date slip on the back of your lone letter, attaches a yard of twine which hangs free and throws the letter loose in the pouch.

When the railway-mail clerk empties his pouch he carefully looks for a piece of twine, for he knows on the end of it he will find your important message.

But should your letter be addressed to Montreal instead of Chicago, remember to substitute a Canadian special delivery stamp for service in Montreal.

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MEXICO CHANGES RAILWAY CONTROL

Financial Affairs of National Lines Placed in Hands of Treasury — Construction of New Branches Is Authorized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana — Important action regarding the control of the National Railways of Mexico, and the construction of several new lines of railroad, connecting centers of production in remote parts of the country with the main lines of that system, has been taken by the federal Government of Mexico, as announced by official documents received at the Mexican consulate-general in New Orleans. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Arturo M. Elias, consul-general of Mexico here, gave the following exclusive statement regarding the steps the government has taken to facilitate rehabilitation of the 13,000 miles of national lines, and to provide for construction of several branch lines.

"With the object of revising the fiscal conditions of the National Railways, and to collect all the statistics regarding the nationalization of these lines, as accomplished under the government of the then President, Porfirio Diaz, prior to 1910, the financial administration of the whole national system has been placed in the hands of the Treasury Department, leaving only the actual operation of the roads and the purchase, rental and construction of new rolling stock under the direction of the Department of Communications and Public Works. It is believed this will facilitate the work of settlement with the bondholders of the National Railways, and will result in putting this nation-wide transportation system in good financial condition shortly.

"This will eliminate the 'junta consultiva,' or board of consulting directors, appointed a few weeks ago by the Minister of Communications. It will leave in operation, however, the directing board designated by the bondholders of the National Railways, consisting of 21 members, elected every year, and headed by Joaquin Pedrero Cordoba, as president. The government feels that this tremendous organization, capitalized at some $90,000,000, will be better handled, and will give better service, as well as make more prompt returns, by being placed upder control of the Treasury Department, of which former President Alfredo de la Huerta is the head.

New Railway Lines

"The federal government, through President Obregon, has been authorized by the national Congress to construct several lines of railroad which will open sections of the republic rich in agricultural lands, timber and minerals. One of these, and one of the most important, will connect the town of Magdalena, which lies between Nogales, Arizona, and Hermosillo, capital of the state of Sonora, with Ensenda, in Lower California, being the first railroad to penetrate the peninsula of Lower California.

"Another important branch authorized by the same decree of the Congress is one to connect Santa Lucrecia, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in the state of Veracruz, with Campeche, the Gulf Coast port of the state of Campeche. The third of these projects provides for the construction of a line from Peto, state of Yucatan, to Bacalar, in the territory of Quintana Roo, with another branch, also running from Peto to the Bay of Espiritu Santo, also in Quintana Roo. The last three lines are all in extreme southern Mexico, and open large territories of hardwoods and dyewoods as well as what it is believed will prove to be oil fields comparable with those of Tampico and the other fields along the Gulf Coast.

"The executive branch of the government is authorized to build these lines with national finances, or to grant concessions for their construction to companies on terms advantageous to both sides, and with provision that, after a period of years in operation, the lines shall become parts of the great National Railways system, which now covers the greater part of the 800,000 square miles of Mexico.

Lower California Survey

"In connection with the project to construct a railroad into Lower California, the department of fomento (development) is now making a detailed survey of a plan for the extensive colonization of that peninsula, and the development of its mineral, timber and fisheries resources, hitherto barely touched.

"Announcement is also made that Francisco Perez, director-general of the National Railways of Mexico, has just concluded arrangements for the loan of 100 locomotives and 500 steel cars from railroads in the United States, to facilitate handling of freight southward from the border into Mexico. The national lines will pay a nominal rental for this rolling stock and will use it only until such times as its own rolling stock, now being repaired and rebuilt, shall be ready to take up the service."

PURPOSE OF PRINCE'S VISIT EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Japanese Embassy yesterday received a cable message concerning the proposed visit of the Japanese Crown Prince to Europe. According to the statement of the Ishiwara San, Vice-Minister of the Household Department, "the European tour of the Crown Prince will be made solely for the purpose of education and making observations in the various countries. It is hardly necessary to say that His Imperial Highness has no other object or mission. After a sojourn in England, His Imperial Highness will travel to those countries closely connected in the late war.

"As it is essential for the Crown Prince to make his visit while the effects and ravages of war and the resulting changes in Europe can still be witnessed, the present tour has been hastened. As His Imperial Highness is to be away only six months, there will not be time enough for the Prince to visit America. Consequently his American trip has been postponed until another favorable opportunity.

"It is quite usual in European countries for the heir to the throne to visit foreign countries, but in Japan the present event has no precedent. We anticipate the Crown Prince will be greatly benefited by the tour."

LIQUOR CONTROL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Province Asks Federal Government to Stop Importations but Plebiscite May Be Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia — Although no official reply has yet been received from Ottawa to the request of J. Oliver, the Premier, that the importation of liquor from other provinces in Canada to British Columbia be banned when government control goes into force here, it is generally believed that the request will be refused. The federal attitude is likely to be that no such action can be taken until there is a plebiscite on the subject in this Province.

Thus the British Columbia Government, if it desires to have a monopoly of the sale of liquor, will have, through the Legislature, to request the federal government to take a plebiscite, under the Doherty Act, as was recently done in the Prairie Provinces. Under the Doherty Act it is illegal to import liquor into any province for purposes which that province itself forbids. Before the Doherty Act can be brought into force, however, a plebiscite in the province affected is necessary. This is taken by the Dominion Government after the passage of a resolution requesting it by a provincial legislature. Where such a plebiscite is carried a Dominion order-in-council is passed which forbids importation of liquor into that province.

There is no doubt that in the event of the Dominion Government refusing to invoke the Doherty Act at the request of the Premier, the Legislature will pass a resolution asking for the necessary plebiscite. This plebiscite could not be taken before June or July, and in the meantime government control will be in effect. Thus the plebiscite will be another test of the people's desire on the question of prohibition. The Prohibition Party is exceptionally active at present and indications are that it is again gaining strength in the Province, especially in view of the proposed regulations which will be enforced in the matter of government control.

TRAINS OFFERED TO CARRY RELIEF CORN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Free use of railroad transportation equipment for shipping the surplus corn donated by farmers in the corn belt to feed the needy populations of Europe, the Near East and China, has been volunteered by D. O. Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; W. S. Finley, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, thus matching the offer of free train crews made by the railroad brotherhoods, according to American Farm Bureau Federation headquarters here.

Other railroads are expected to make similar offers, and the federation is now practically assured of free transportation to the Gulf and the Atlantic seaboard.

Other supplies, such as canned milk, have been offered, and when the corn project is fully under way it is expected that other products will be collected for relief.

Farmers will haul their corn to their local elevators, according to the plan announced, which contemplates handling as much as 50,000,000 bushels, where it will be sheltered and loaded into cars. The work is to be done free by the elevator companies. Loaded cars will be routed to the nearest of several designated mills, which will grind the corn into meal, flour and other products. After milling the products will be forwarded to the nearest ports.

Free use of the government emergency fleet and the services of officers and men of the naval reserve will be sought for transportation of the corn assigned to China.

BUILDERS AGREE TO CUT WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—In an attempt to encourage building and thereby stimulate public interest and confidence, the Master Builders Association of this city has notified the Building Trades Council that a wage cut of 20 per cent would be effective on March 1. The scale now in effect is $1 an hour. Those crafts affected by the decrease are the masons, tenders, bricklayers, painters, paperhangers, plasterers and all tradesmen affiliated with the trades council.

LAND FOR HOMESTEADERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon — Approximately 3000 acres of desert land in Harney and Malheur counties will be opened to homesteaders between February 25 and March 17, according to announcement of the local land office.

FORESTS ARE VITAL NATIONAL PROBLEM

Chief of Forest Service Urges That Conception of Fundamental Value of Conservation Be Emphasized

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — One of the foremost aims of those interested in forestry must be to build up among the people of the United States a conception of the vital, fundamental value and necessity of forest building and preservation, declared Col. William B. Greeley, chief of the United States Forest Service, speaking at the City Club yesterday. Colonel Greeley emphasized this point also in addresses to the Massachusetts House of Representatives and at the twentieth anniversary dinner of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, drawing from his comparative knowledge gained as head of the wood supply of the American Army in France.

New England, he said, has long realized the importance of forest lands and has taken an active part in national forestry activity. Nationally, Colonel Greeley said, $1,000,000 will be available this year for the purchase of lands on the headwaters of navigable streams, and, even in the face of the movement for economy, it is hoped that a large proportion of the $625,000 asked for cooperation with the states in forest fire prevention will be granted. This is felt to be a signal victory in that it is the first time Congress has seen fit to take a national step in this direction. A parliamentary victory has also been won, Colonel Greeley said, now that purchases of lands for forest purposes have been recognized as a legitimate object of appropriation in federal measures.

Economic Phases

"The increasing distance between forest and consumer," Colonel Greeley declared, "has become a great problem. Dependence of different parts of the country on others for their timber supply is rapidly using up those resources. The drain on the south for structural lumber is diminishing those forests. Then the west will be sought, and the end there may be prophesied.

"The argument is advanced that the older we grow the less dependent we will become on our wood supply. Those who argue this way cite the countries of Europe. I earnestly hope that America will never find herself in the situation of rural Europe. The difference is not between the age of the country and its demand on its timber. It is the difference between the standards of living, standards which the people have been forced by conditions to accept, just as they have been forced to guard jealously their wood supply. I venture the assertion that the older we grow the more timber we will require in one form or another if our social and industrial progress is to continue. There can be no question that wood is a vital necessity to a twentieth-century nation."

Tracing the effect of timber shortage on industries, housing, social conditions and standards of living, Colonel Greeley said that the dearth leads finally to affect genuine democracy. So much is dependent on wood that it is an element in national society that cannot be disregarded. Between 60 and 65 per cent of the land will always be more suitable for timber growing than for any other productive purpose, yet great tracts lie at waste, cut or burned over and not replanted.

Seeking Solution

"We are seeking some solution," Colonel Greeley concluded, "to put an end to forest fires, which is fundamental. We are seeking, through adjustment of private interests and rights with public need, to build a firm basis for conservation. We must develop a 'forest sense'—a public instinct that will not allow the forests to lie idle. We must build up such a conception of forest land and its vital importance."

Introducing Colonel Greeley, William A. L. Bazely, Commissioner of Conservation of Massachusetts, briefly surveyed the forestry situation in the State, pointing out that only 30 per cent of the timber used in Massachusetts is grown here. Of the 13,000 acres burned last year, he said, only 1500 have been replanted. The commissioner urged support of the measure to preserve the woodland along the route of the Mohawk Trail, pointing out that this is not alone in the interest of preserving the beauty of the trail but to prevent the destruction of the $1,000,000 highway through erosion.

DIVISION OF STATE OF IDAHO PROPOSED

BOISE, Idaho—The secession movement took definite form yesterday when a resolution was introduced into the Senate of the Idaho Legislature virtually asking permission for north Idaho to secede from the State. The resolution calls for the holding of a convention at the University of Idaho at Moscow, on June 20, 1923, of delegates from the various counties of the proposed new state. At this time a constitution would be adopted to be submitted to the electors of the new state for their rejection or adoption. The proposed state would include 10 north Idaho counties, embracing an area of 35,000 square miles, and including a population of approximately 150,000.

Proponents of the resolution said that difficulty of communication with Boise, the capital, and difference in industrial interests were among the reasons for the proposal.

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CHICAGO TO VOTE ON BOND PROPOSAL

Two Voters' Associations Oppose Mayor's Plan of 20-Year Issue to Pay Debts—Methods of City Financing Are Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The question of a bond issue of $8,000,000 to cover the city's floating indebtedness is to be submitted to the voters of Chicago at the time of the aldermanic election on Tuesday next. Opposition to the proposal, which is backed by the city administration of Mayor William Hale Thompson, is voiced by two voters' associations, the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency and the Citizens Association.

Citizens are urged to vote "Yes" upon the proposal in a circular letter which has been issued by Mayor Thompson in which he disclaims responsibility for the city's indebtedness, denies that the city is bankrupt, blames the war for the increased expense of the city government, and states that "national prohibition, first adopted as a war measure, has operated to reduce the city's revenue to the extent of over $12,000,000 in the last two years." The question is asked, "Shall the city issue and sell bonds to provide the money to pay these accumulated debts, thus spreading the expense over a period of 20 years, or by failure to provide for such bond issue, force the city's creditors to take judgments against the municipality, which would have to be met by an immediate increase in taxes sufficient to pay the entire debt at once?"

Citizens Association View

The Citizens Association recommends that the city administration apply to the Legislature for any desired increase in revenue and states that while it has never opposed bond issues for needed public improvements it does oppose this as "ruinous" and "shiftless." The statement continues:

"According to the city authorities the city's deficit at the end of the year 1920 was approximately $6,250,000; there were judgments outstanding amounting to about $1,250,000; and other unpaid obligations aggregating about $500,000—these items totaling the amount of the proposed bond issue.

"It is a fundamental principle of municipal finance that the practice of issuing bonds to pay current operating expenses of a city is ruinous. Any thoughtful citizen must recognize the shiftlessness of saddling such expenses upon future taxpayers.

"It is virtually certain that if the people vote to authorize this proposed bond issue February 22 they will be asked by the city administration to authorize another bond issue of an equal or greater amount next year."

Financial Program Criticized

The appeal issued by the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency asking that citizens vote "No" on the proposal states that "the issuance of bonds for the payment of debts of this kind is wrong in principle. Running expenses should not be permitted to exceed the revenues authorized by law. Overexpenditure can be justified, if at all, only in the event of such an emergency as to make it fundamentally necessary. And even then 20-year bonds should not be issued to provide for payment. The present indebtedness is not due to such an emergency. It could have been avoided in economizing and by curtailing municipal activities. It is the result of a financial program inaugurated two years ago which set up a scale of expenditures which clearly could not be maintained upon the revenues authorized by the Legislature and which was sure to result in a deficit. Indorsement by the voters of the proposed $8,000,000 bond issue will appear to give popular approval to this program and to the policy of mortgaging future revenues to pay present-day running expenses."

BIBLE TO BE READ IN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Georgia—The City Commission of Rome, Georgia, has passed an ordinance requiring the Bible to be read and prayer offered in the public schools. This was the result of a six months' campaign on the part of the Rome Ministers Association to have the Bible read, and the commission by its ordinance overrode the refusal of the board of education to have this done.

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SCHOOL-TEACHERS ASK EQUAL SALARY

Arguments on Massachusetts Bill Urge Justice of Granting Economic Right—City Pleads Lack of Necessary Finances

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Equal pay for equal service was the clearly drawn issue at a hearing before the joint legislative committee on education on a Senate bill to provide that school teachers of Boston "shall receive equal pay for the same grade and kind of service irrespective of sex." In the arguments of both the proponents and opponents of the measure the fundamental justice of the demand of the teachers was granted in the main, the chief objections arising on the question of expediency and financial resources sufficient to meet the added expense.

Argument in support of the measure was opened by Miss Katherine K. Marlow, president of the High School Women's Club of Boston, who pointed out that the Governor in his inaugural address had asked that the Legislature remove political inequalities now existing in the laws of the Commonwealth. It is only just, she urged, that economic inequalities be done away with also, and if it is just and right it should be tried. Miss Marlow said that the war had interrupted the movement for equal economic recognition but that it is renewed now on a firmer footing.

As director of the arguments for the bill, Miss Helen F. Keefe, president of the Union of Boston High School Women Teachers, pointed out that the school committee requires men and women to have the same qualifications and pass the same examination. In the schools, she said, programs are not arranged with regard to sex but according to availability of teachers; a man in one room doing the same work with the same textbooks as a woman teacher in the next room. Educators of the State and nation favor the fundamental, Miss Keefe asserted, reading a letter from Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts in support of the assertion.

Arguments Answered

Taking up the arguments generally brought against such a movement, Miss Keefe declared that the plea that equal pay would stop pay increases and drive men teachers out of the profession has been refuted wherever the practice has been applied. Figures were supplied showing salary schedules in the larger cities, in the majority of which the maximum exceeds that of the city of Boston. This is taken as conclusive proof that the equal economic privilege does not drive men out of school work. In answer to a suggestion of the committee that fewer men are entering the teaching profession, Miss Keefe replied that in the recent examination for high school teachers in Boston 29 men and 26 women were candidates.

The fact that equal salaries irrespective of sex are paid in evening schools and summer schools and for certain executive positions, as well as many professions and industries, was brought out. It was also declared that there are several instances of a man working in a department headed by a woman who is receiving less than the man she has supervision over. Miss Keefe expressed the conviction that the application should be state-wide and applied to all cases where equal qualifications are demanded, of both men and women. The average difference between men and women teachers' salaries was quoted at $456.

Representatives of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, the Boston Central Labor Union, the Massachusetts League of Women Voters and the State Federation of Teachers argued briefly in support of the bill. In the course of the argument it was brought out that it is a question of service rendered to the community for which the community should be willing to pay full value. Inasmuch as there is no discrimination in what the woman teacher has to offer, the committee was asked why there should be any discrimination in what they are paid. The necessity of both the men and women's viewpoint in the schools, and the fact that it costs a woman just as much to prepare for service as a man, were emphasized.

Opposition to Bill

Opposition to the measure was brought by Arthur J. Hill, corporation counsel for the City of Boston, appearing for the Mayor, on the ground that the city could not afford the additional $400,000 necessary to raise the women's salaries. He agreed on the fundamental of the demand but asserted that there are many bills urged that would, all together, add a larger burden on the taxpayer if passed. He also expressed doubt as to the advisability of departing from the "system of compensation" that has obtained so long and asserted "business and commercial prosperity must come ahead of many things."

Frank V. Thompson, superintendent of schools of Boston, spoke for the school committee, opposing the bill on the ground that it is contrary to the welfare of the schools. Three amendments were urged, however, in case the Legislature should take up the bill; that the application be made state-wide, that the Boston tax rate be increased, and that a referendum of the measure to the Mayor, city council and school committee be held. The superintendent's opposition was based on the ground that the school committee is the legislative agent of the people in school matters, particularly in matters having to do with the salaries of school-teachers.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE FARMERS TO UNITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire—Subscriptions are being solicited throughout New Hampshire for the organization of a farmers cooperative marketing organization, which will be established for the purpose of marketing the products of New Hampshire farmers. The organization will be incorporated with $100,000 paid in capital, 60 per cent of the stock to be sold to farmers and 40 per cent to manufacturers and bankers.

Governor Brown, agricultural commissioner Andrew L. Felker, and the heads of practically all the colleges, granges, farm bureaus, and agricultural organizations are active in the formation of this company.

The prospectus of the proposed company includes these statements:

"There is not a single manufacturer in New Hampshire to whom the cost of food for his employees is not a factor in the cost of production. This proposal is designed not only to give the farmer a reasonable profit, but equally to reduce food costs to the consumer. New Hampshire cannot permanently retain its industries with an average of food costs from 30 to 40 per cent higher than in competing territory in the south and west.

"The importance of this consideration to the manufacturing interests cannot be exaggerated. At least one-half of the banks doing business in New Hampshire will sooner or later have to close their doors if prompt steps are not taken to check the swift decay of agriculture in this State. The only way to halt that process is to make farming pay profits."

SHIPPERS TO SEEK LOWER FREIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Means of reducing "prohibitive freight rates" are to be sought at a shippers' conference called by the American Farm Bureau Federation, to be held in this city on March 14. In addition to various shippers' organizations, representatives of the railroads and the brotherhoods have been invited. J. R. Howard, president of the federation, in his call stated that the farmer, as well as business in general, was suffering from "excessive freight charges authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission, effective August 15, 1920."

NOTICE OF FOREIGN LOANS TO BE GIVEN

Secretary Houston Promises to Supply Details in Advance, to the Senate, but Does Not Agree to Hold Up All Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday promised the Senate Judiciary Committee to make no additional loans to foreign governments without first giving the committee full details. He did not promise to hold up all loans, because he is still of the opinion, previously expressed, that there might be a moral obligation under which he would consider it his duty to pay out money to governments who have the promise of the United States. He did say, however, that he would not do this without previously consulting the members of the committee. He refused to say that he would be absolutely bound by its opinion, since that was dealing with a hypothetical case and he would have to consider all the elements in any actual case which arose.

Mr. Houston said that he would not pay out any money unless he felt it absolutely necessary, as the Treasury was not desirous of paying out any more money than it was compelled to. "Its attitude," he explained, "is to exercise the utmost care in any case involving further cash payments." That also had been its attitude in the past, he added.

Having understood that the committee was interested only in the question of advancement on commitments to certain foreign governments, Secretary Houston said that he would have to ask for more time if the committee desired to go into the whole matter of foreign loans, credits and commitments, made before and since the armistice, since the papers bearing on these subjects fill 40 large drawers in the Treasury Department. The hearing, therefore, was adjourned until Monday, after the Tzecho-Slovakia loans had been taken up.

Mr. Houston informed the committee that loans had been made to that country since their signing of the armistice. These were approved by the President, as were all foreign loans. The entire subject of loans to Tzecho-Slovakia will be thoroughly taken up when Mr. Houston appears before the committee on Monday, much criticism having been made of these loans because they were made since the armistice. The money, it was said, could only be drawn for purchases approved by the Treasury. The secretary read the text of the Third Liberty Loan Act as authority for the loans made by the Treasury. The Second Bond Act, he said, gave similar authority.

The Secretary of the Treasury filed a demurrer yesterday to the suit brought by W. R. Hearst in the District Supreme Court, and John E. Laskey, United States District Attorney, acting for Mr. Houston, moved that the bill of complaint be dismissed, alleging that the plaintiff has not sufficient pecuniary interest in the subject matter of the suit to enable him to maintain it; that he has no legal or equitable interest in the controversy; that it is a suit against the United States Government, which has not consented to be sued; that the suit is an appeal to exercise governmental power which belongs to Congress, and that, by virtue of the authority vested in him by law, the Secretary of the Treasury has the right to do the things complained of by the plaintiff.

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KOREAN EFFORTS FOR INDEPENDENCE

Japanese Persecution of People Said to Continue as Second Anniversary of Proclamation of the Republic Approaches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—One purpose of the celebration, scheduled to take place in New York on March 2, of the second anniversary of the independence of Korea, is to promote an intelligent public opinion in the interest of the preservation of Korea's nationality and of her freedom from the overlordship of Japan, according to Prof. George W. Gilmore, formerly of the faculty of the Korean Royal College at Seoul. Japan, he said, is very susceptible to public opinion, hence its value as a weapon in the hands of the Koreans, who are struggling for their independence.

"One of the difficult things to combat in the situation is the timidity of the missionaries and the fact that that timidity on their part is supported by missionary boards at home," said Prof. Gilmore, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"That, in my opinion, is a fundamentally mistaken policy. Suppose Japan should say to the missionaries, 'You must not tell what you see or hear. If you do, you may not work here.' Would not obedience to such a mandate be suppression of the truth? I would say that such a command would be an additional fact to be told.

Japanese Interference

"Recent reports are that the missionaries are told by Japanese authorities that they must teach submission to Japanese rule. Meantime Koreans who go into the Christian churches are not infrequently called into the Japanese courts or police stations, asked why they went to church and told to keep away. There is no doubt that Japan is making a direct drive against Christianity and is even trying to impose the Shinto religion, which is the national religion of Japan, upon Korea.

"There is also no doubt that Japan's intention is completely to subjugate the Korean people or else annihilate them. Friends of Korea are eager to have the facts known. Japanese persecution of Korea has not ceased. Japanese atrocities equal to those reported in the past are still continuing. There are plenty of facts that can be authoritatively ascertained and should be truthfully told. Because of international relations many facts possessed by the United States Government are not circulated. The United States treaty of friendship with Korea, which provides that either country would go to the aid of the other in case of attack or invasion, has never been denounced, but was set aside by acquiescence when President Theodore Roosevelt and Elihu Root, Secretary of State, recognized Japan's inclusion of Korea in the Japanese Empire.

Effort Is Pacific

"Korea is quite unable to enforce her independence. Her effort is an entirely pacific thing unaccompanied by a single act of violence on her part, and Korea has neither arms nor an army. The declaration of independence, and proclamation of the republic on March 1, 1919, came as a complete surprise to the missionaries, as well as to the Japanese, for the Independent Party and the whole Korean people had kept their own counsel with not a single leak. Japan has recognized Korea's independence by continued persecution of the Independent Party, which includes every Korean whose attitude is one of passive resistance. Things are growing worse and worse, although Japan has rescinded her regulation forbidding the teaching or use in the schools of the Korean language, a measure intended to annihilate the language and literature of the country. Japan has also issued orders permitting Koreans to be elected to some minor offices; but the Koreans say they want nothing of Japan but that she get out of their country.

"Japan is deliberately encouraging the planting and cultivation of the poppy for opium and is importing other drugs into the country in order to undermine the national and individual character of the people. It is no wonder that the Koreans here want to save their country and that they are all of them giving 20 per cent of their gross incomes for that object."

WIRELESS MONOPOLY IN CHINA PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It was learned yesterday that the State Department had sent a note to the Chinese Government informing it that the United States would regard a cancellation of the contract of the Federal Telegraph Company, an American concern, to erect a wireless telegraph plant at Shanghai, as an unfriendly act.

The State Department holds that the concession claimed by the Marconi Company, which the British Government is supporting, is monopolistic and, therefore, violative of the open door policy, to whose defense most of the governments have pledged themselves in treaty stipulations.

The relation of this case to the consortium is being discussed. The State Department, more than a year ago, dispatched a note to the British Government respecting reservations advanced by the Japanese Government affecting Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, in which the United States implied that, unless the reservations should be withdrawn, American capital might enter China, irrespective of Japan, and intimating that Japanese capital might not be able to compete on as favorable terms as it cooperated with American capital in China. The existing situation, although not directly connected with the consortium, is considered a test case, the issue of which may determine whether there shall be international cooperation in China, or a scramble for exclusive rights.

ARGENTINE VIEWS OF UNITED STATES

Anti-American Propaganda Said to Arise From Misinformation Rather Than Hostile Attitude —No Ground for Pessimism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The major portion of anti-American propaganda in Argentina has arisen primarily from gross misinformation of the American business man's methods and ideals rather than from an intentional desire to damage the commercial position of the United States in Argentina, according to an opinion expressed in the bulletin of the United States Chamber of Commerce of Buenos Aires, which has just reached this city. However, it added, there is no ground for "an undue amount of pessimism."

"Various American organizations have from time to time requested the opinion of the chamber as to the extent of anti-American propaganda which desultorily appears in the local press, both Argentine and foreign," the bulletin says. "We have invariably expressed ourselves as convinced that by far the major portion of such propaganda is carried on by word of mouth rather than through the medium of the printed page.

Second-Rate Publications

"The major portion of this material has appeared in newspapers and magazines of a very second-rate order. At the same time, from reading this material, it is very evident that the major portion of it has been inspired primarily through gross misinformation as regards the business methods and ideals of the real and conservative American business man rather than the international desire of damaging the American position in Argentina. Indeed, in regarding the volume of publicity which is given to the United States, taking the local press as whole, there is no ground for an undue amount of pessimism.

"It must be constantly remembered that owing to the large colonies of foreign nationalities radicated not only in Buenos Aires but throughout the trade centers of the Republic, these entities are very important factors in moulding public opinion in the River Plate, since many of these European entities have first class publications which are issued here in their respective languages. Among the foreign colonies whose press has attained solid proportions may be mentioned the British, French, Italian, Spanish and German.

Advertising Influence

"In the chamber's opinion, very little grounds of complaint may be had by Americans as regards the class of propaganda carried on by the foreign press in Argentina. In fact, as practically all of the local press, both native and foreign, recognize the importance to them of American advertising, it may be said that even though the editors might be unfavorably inclined to abet the efforts of the United States to extend and enlarge their already considerable volume of trade with Argentina, yet these editors would not openly antagonize so large and potential a body of advertisers as are contained among the American business community in this country.

"In carefully watching the articles of an anti-American nature which appear in the local press, the chamber's attitude has not been one of censure, but rather that of correcting false impressions where these have existed. It must be stated, in all fairness, that where the chamber has been able to prove the erroneousness of these articles, that it has been met half way by local publishers in making amends for unfounded statements which have been accepted from uninformed sources.

"Unfortunately, up to the present, it has been the attitude of some of our local Americans to complain bitterly when articles of an anti-American nature appeared, while they themselves have done very little to see that information of a favorable nature be placed in the way of Argentine newspaper men and writers."

ARCHITECTS ATTACK UNION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Characterizing the present building trades strike in Boston as an "act contrary to the public welfare" the Boston Society of Architects makes public condemnation of the action on the part of the union, asserting that it is now the time for "each individual man and woman and every group and class of men and women" to join in helping "to restore pre-war conditions and prosperity by work to the end of increased production."

DAYLIGHT SAVING FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—On the ground that the greater part of the population of New York State lives in cities and large towns whose industries provide for a more highly concentrated period of work than that which prevails in the country districts, the Citizens Union opposes repeal of the daylight-saving law, although it admits that operation of the law during the twilight zones represented by April and October is debatable.

NEED TO FIX SUM OF REPARATIONS

Resulting Stabilization of Finances of Europe Might Warrant Long Credits and Help United States Foreign Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The next necessity for peace and industrial progress is fixation of the German reparations, Fred I. Kent, former member of the reparations committee at the Peace Conference, and adviser to the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation, told the American Manufacturers Export Association at a luncheon yesterday. This, he said, must be accomplished by May 1, 1921, and might well come earlier.

"Should the reparations be finally determined at an amount that financial and industrial Germany believes can be paid, it is reasonable to expect that Germany will settle down to work and endeavor to meet the obligation," said Mr. Kent. "Should this happen it will certainly have a steadying effect upon industry in surrounding countries. On the other side, the Allies will know what they can depend upon receiving from Germany, which, in the case of France, will be of the greatest possible value. It will enable the Government of France to adjust its financial position to a known situation instead of as now being obliged to make advances for reconstruction in the destroyed districts without any real knowledge as to what proportion of such expenditures is going to be returned. The whole financial program of France would be a much simpler matter to work out, and the pressure on the government from the people to spend more than it legitimately should toward the recovery of the devastated regions, on the plea that it will have to be paid back by Germany, would be a thing of the past.

Credit Possibilites

"With Bolshevism destroyed, and the German reparations fixed under such circumstances, it is conceivable that a condition would soon develop in Europe that would warrant the extension of long time commercial credits, that is, say, from one to five years," continued Mr. Kent, adding that if there were in existence in the United States at such a time an organization such as the proposed $100,000,000 corporation which had existed long enough to enable its foreign agencies to get in step with political, financial and industrial developments in European nations, it could safely take part in the reestablishment of industry on a basis of practical safety. A corporation with such a capital, he believed, organized under the Edge Act, could invest in foreign loans and through issuance of debentures backed by these as collateral could make distribution to the investing public, with the result that the individual investor in all parts of the United States could make his savings count for the foreign trade of his country.

Aid to Foreign Trade

As all such loans would be developed to help the foreign trade of the United States through furthering her exports directly, as well as indirectly by increasing the power of foreign countries to buy through the stimulation of their industries by means of American exports, acts of the corporation would benefit the whole nation.

Such a corporation, he believed, would restore an equilibrium to exchange which would enable foreign importers in the countries concerned to pay their bills to American exporters.

"If manufacturers, producers and bankers go into partnership in an organization of this kind, they can make it the most powerful influence for the good of the foreign trade of our country that is possible under our law," said Mr. Kent. "With its network of foreign branches and agencies in every civilized country, it would fix the United States permanently among the nations as a great commercial people, a people who, desiring the prosperity of all other peoples, wished to exchange their products and manufactures for those of other nations in order that the plane of living of all humanity might be raised from suffering and hardship to plenty."

MR. McADOO PLEADS FOR LITHUANIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—As a member of the firm of attorneys for Lithuanian representatives in the United States, William G. McAdoo upon his return from Mexico City, wrote to Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, appealing for recognition of the Lithuanian Government by the United States.

"The presence of Polish troops on Lithuanian soil constitutes a grave menace to the peace of central Europe," his letter says. "By the terms of her peace treaty with Lithuania, Soviet Russia agreed to respect the neutrality of Lithuanian territory so long as other nations similarly respect it. The presence of Polish troops on Lithuanian soil is a violation of this treaty, involving the danger of an invasion of Lithuania by Russian troops, which are already massed on the Lithuanian frontier for that purpose. Lithuania must be considered either as an independent nation or as a part of Russia. If she is part of Russia, Poland, being at war with Russia, logically must be conceded the right to invade her territory.

"This, in turn, affords Russia the justification for a counter-invasion of Lithuania against the Poles. Poland might have to invade Lithuanian territory for strategic reasons. If Lithuania should be recognized by the United States as an independent nation, Poland would be obliged to withdraw her troops and could, from her own standpoint, safely afford to do so. The danger of Russian invasion would be largely averted, and in all likelihood a solution of this grave problem would thus be found."

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EQUAL SUFFRAGE PROGRESS SHOWN

Women Delegates From Many Countries Attend Woman's Party Convention in Washington—Reports From Near East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ten women, representing as many nations, spoke at the foreign session of the National Woman's Party convention last night. The countries represented included the United States, Armenia, Tzecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Philippines, Sweden, Iceland, China, Finland, Italy, and the Republic of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

"I have the honor to convey to you the greetings of women from a country where woman suffrage has been in existence for over half a century, and where the first woman in Europe, with the exception of Finland, has been elected member of Parliament," declared Miss Anna Stepanek, sister of the Minister from Tzecho-Slovakia. "A universal, equal, direct and secret franchise, active and passive, for men and women, has been introduced as a fundamental in Tzecho-Slovakia.

"The charter of the Tzecho-Slovak Constitution, adopted in February, 1919, by the National Assembly, states that the privileges based on sex, birth or profession are not recognized, and that the right of voting at the elections to the Parliament is to be given to all citizens of the Republic, irrespective of their sex. Any citizen of the Republic, regardless of sex and having attained the age of 30 years, can be elected member of Parliament."

Princess Anne Azgapetian, speaking for Armenia, said in part:

"It is due to the Armenian women's steadfastness to the Christian religion that the integrity of Armenia has been maintained. The Armenian women, being of Indo-European origin, have all the characteristics of the women of the western civilization.

"As to their political achievements, they have been able to do no more than the American women could do, when, in the early days, they were handicapped by the terrors of Indian invasions. But if once given freedom from the Turk, the Armenian women, like the women of America, will be the torchbearers of civilization in Asia Minor.

"For only two years, beginning in May, 1918, and lasting until Bolshevism deprived us of our rights, Armenia had a taste of freedom, and the women of our land immediately demanded, and were given, suffrage. I have seen them marching in suffrage parades, and in the voting booths. An Armenian woman today is representing our country in the courts of Japan. During our few years of independence we had women in the Armenian Parliament, and we call on the sisters of America, with their great power, to see to it that the women of Armenia are given a small measure of justice. The fate of the Armenian women lies in the hollow of your American hands, and from my experience and knowledge of Armenia, I know that hundreds of thousands of fine women, doomed to the lives of worse than slaves in the Turkish harems, are looking forward for the day of their deliverance to the West, to America."

DECISION REVERSED IN LABOR UNION CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The United States Circuit Court has ordered the lower court to issue a preliminary injunction restraining the Old Dominion Transportation Company and certain Labor unions from refusing to handle goods carried by nonunion trucks, thus reversing the decision of Judge A. N. Hand in the United States District Court. Judge Ward directed that the injunction be issued on the ground that the combination was in restraint of interstate trade and that no controversy between employers and employees was involved.

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PARKS ISSUE NOW "OUT IN OPEN"

Appalachian Mountain Club President Discusses Drive of Commercial Interests in Address at Reelection

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Calling attention once more to the "recent assault by predatory irrigation and water interests on our national parks," Harlan P. Kelsey, in an address accepting reelection as president of the Appalachian Mountain Club, declared that the issue is "out in the open" and clearly between commercialism and the preservation of the public heritage of the parks. Mr. Kelsey reported the immediate activity of the club on this issue, resulting in the formation of the New England Conference for the Protection of National Parks.

"This organization has not been idle," Mr. Kelsey declared, "over 30,000 informative circulars have been distributed, while every Congressman from New England has been made aware that the people of New England hold them responsible and will be content with nothing less than an established national policy of 'hands absolutely off our national parks.' Working with other national organizations we have tried to do our part in this great people's fight which you will be glad to know has so far been successful.

Legislation Discussed

"The obnoxious Smith bill, which proposed exploiting a large corner of Yellowstone National Park for the benefit of Idaho irrigation interests is apparently dead, though we are assured it will appear again in sheep's clothing. But the fight to exclude our national parks and monuments from the provisions of the Federal Water Power Act is by no means won, and the passage of the Esch bill (H. R. 14,469) and the Jones bill (S. 4554) must be insured. The Walsh bill (S. 4529), which proposes to dam the Yellowstone Lake and make it an irrigation pond, is still on the docket and must be defeated.

"The battle is at last fully in the open, but the cloven hoof of private commercial greed and special privilege will not be withdrawn until the people of America speak overwhelmingly their permanent decision in entirely unmistakable terms."

The speaker pointed out that the attack is not only on the Yellowstone National Park, but that one is directed against a reservation known to many travelers throughout the United States. An attempt is being made, he said, to exploit the Woodman reservation on the Saco River in Maine, where the gorge and rapids of Salmon Falls would be obliterated by the projected power development.

"And so," Mr. Kelsey continued, "the issue is squarely before us—whether America shall sink to avowed commercialism and materialism and submit supinely to the exploitation and destruction of our all too few glorious heritages of nature—be it in name of private need or thinly veiled as 'public necessity'—or whether it shall decide and declare that life with the beauty taken out of it is intolerable and not to be borne. You and I still have our duty to perform and we must not falter. A false step now will be irretrievable."

Increased Activity

Reporting a large increase in the outings of the club both in the number of excursions and the number of individuals, Mr. Kelsey suggested closer affiliations with mountaineering and outing clubs in the United States and Canada. He announced the success of a new chapter in Asheville, North Carolina, through which he predicted development of huts and trails in the southern Appalachians. Mr. Kelsey referred to the report that Mt. LeConte on the line between North Carolina and Tennessee is the highest land in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, declaring that the Appalachian Mountain Club could in no better way confirm its reputation than to organize an expedition to investigate.

In conclusion the president stressed the importance of out-of-door activity and the need of education to an appreciation of its privileges and possibilities. He asked an increased membership so that more people could take advantage of the precedents in such facilities for mountaineering and outing that have been established by the club. The occasion was the forty-second annual reception of the club.

ORDER ASKED AGAINST COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—An immediate temporary injunction, preliminary to a permanent injunction, to prevent the Cooperative Society of America from selling its securities, is sought in a bill filed by L. L. Emerson, Secretary of State, through the office of the Attorney-General, in the Superior Court of Cook County.

This society, which has embarked on the operation of chain grocery stores, ostensibly on the cooperative plan, claims to have sold, or disposed of by subscriptions on installments, more than $20,000,000 worth of "beneficial interests" and "beneficial debenture interests." The total amount to be sold is $100,000,000.

Attorneys for Harrison M. Parker, chief trustee and promoter of the society, appeared before Judge C. M. Foell yesterday, when the case was to have been heard, and asked for a continuance on account of the absence of one of the counsel. Hearing was set for Saturday morning.

In his bill the Secretary of State alleges that the society claimed on the face of the securities that they were "Class A" under the Illinois securities law, which is administered by the Secretary of State. The claim, he alleges, is untrue, and he declares that the society has filed no statement with the Secretary of State and that the securities have not been approved for issuance or sale.

They are based, said the bill, on prospective income and are securities of Class D, which would require them to bear the legend, "These are speculative securities."

COAL OUTPUT AND DEMAND LESSENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Anthracite shipments for January are reported as amounting to 5,740,538 gross tons, a decrease of 695,782 tons from the December figure. Holidays and a strike were given as partial causes for the reduced output, nevertheless the month's total was nearly equal to that of November. Coal Age says that soft coal production and prices have reached rock-bottom in the past week, but that the average production per week until May is not expected to go below 7,500,000 tons. The hard coal market is said to be dull because of the mild weather, the apathetic condition of industry, lack of demand for railroad fuel and for foreign exports. The tidewater market reports for last week a number of sales to Greece and scattered inquiries from South America.

SOLDIERS TO DO STRIKE DUTY

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—All soldiers who were formerly railroad workers have been called upon to enroll for strike duty, as the result of a threatened strike of the employees on the National Lines. The War Office declared yesterday it was ready to deal with the situation by replacing strikers with soldiers.

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CABLE CONFERENCE AGAIN ADJOURNED

Delegates of Two Countries, Understood to Be France and Japan, to Communicate With Their Governments Further

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Difficulties in assigning the former German cables have been encountered by the International Communications Conference, which, after another brief session, has adjourned until next week to permit the representatives of two countries, understood to be France and Japan, to enter into further communication with their respective governments regarding the plan recommended on December 14, which the Americans desire to have put into operation and to which Great Britain has made no objection.

The statement issued by the conference, on December 14, said, "It is furthermore agreed that the delegates will recommend at once to their respective governments that if an agreement is not reached by February 15 next for the final division of the cables, the conference will immediately proceed to arrange an agreement for a new modus vivendi, to become operative on or before March 15, 1921."

It is the wish of the United States Government to proceed with the plan providing for the temporary operation of the cables from January 1 for the financial account of the five powers. It is stated that the United States delegation has intimated to the conference that this government reserves the right to take such measures for its national interests as conditions may require if an agreement should not be reached by March 15. Norman H. Davis, Undersecretary of State, chairman of the conference, in dealing with the claim that France be permitted to retain control of all the cables she took from Germany, especially the American line she diverted from a German port to Brest, is reported to have indicated at the December conference that the United States could remove the cable from its American contact, which would render it valueless to France. France has also opposed Italian claims to participation in the former German cables running to the South Atlantic.

The Treaty of Versailles assigns the former German cables to the five principal allied and associated powers, but the physical possession of them is in the hands of France, England and Japan. England has given assurance of a desire to arrange an equitable distribution, but the attitude of the French Government has chiefly been responsible for the inability of the conference to reach a decision. The conference declared in December, after the deletion at French instigation of a clause acknowledging the injustice to the United States of continued delay, that "it is most necessary, both from the standpoint of expediency and justice, that a definite agreement be reached for terminating at a very early date the present status of the ex-German cables and for an equitable distribution of ownership and operation thereof."

The conference will meet again next Monday.

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SPANISH POLITICAL SITUATION INVOLVED

Study of Mr. Dato's Position Since the Recent Elections Shows the Government's Anxiety From the Outset

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—The political situation has assumed a strange aspect now that the elections are over, Mr. Dato at the time of writing, has done his best in the way of forcing a big ministerial majority and the new Parliament has opened. The government displays its anxiety from the outset, and there is already talk, much of it irresponsible no doubt, upon the possibilities of substitution for this government that aimed at greater power in the Cortes than any ministry has had in these modern times.

Mr. Dato said on various occasions before the elections that unless he obtained the absolute majority he sought he would forthwith resign. He has, of course, obtained vastly greater representation in the Chamber than any other party, but he and his friends have not that supremacy over all opposition that was to make their effort in parliament so very smooth and agreeable. In such circumstances, however, Mr. Dato does not resign, but his organ makes excuses for the situation and points out how urgently it devolves upon the Premier to exercise to the fullest extent the parliamentary instrument he possesses for the accomplishment of those reforms that need to be brought about.

Neutral Sections to Be One

The Premier at the moment is plainly exercising himself with a view to winning over to his absolute support one or more of those political sections which he had not counted upon, and which were regarded as neutral or hostile, and thus to establish his majority after all. He seems to have won in a large measure the Albist Liberals, in fact there are many who are sarcastically referring to this government as the Dato-Alba cabinet, but this is a thin and uncertain sort of understanding at its best.

The Romanonist Liberals are evidently determined to operate in opposition. Curiosity and wonderment have been excited at the displays of Indalecio Prieto, the Socialist, in the early days of the new Cortes, setting himself in a critical attitude toward Mr. La Cierva, and interjecting with remarks that can only be taken as favorable to the government, so that the opponents of the latter do not scruple to suggest that by some extraordinary means there has occurred some half sort of understanding, or perhaps more than that, between these absolute opposites, the Conservatives with a program that is far from Socialistic and the Socialists themselves, or Mr. Prieto anyhow. In Spain most things are possible. "At least I know you have come here pledged to the government!" exclaimed Mr. La Cierva the other day in the Chamber after one of Indalecio Prieto's interruptions.

A Resourceful Schemer

The Premier, who is the most resourceful political schemer in Spain, an enthusiastic lover of the parliamentary game, and one who delights in difficult problems, thus, according to report, fishes in opposition waters at the time that other conservative sections are cold toward him. Let majorities be what they may, a Conservative Government that cannot count on the support of the Maurists and the Ciervists, two of the three main sections of conservatism, must obviously be in an anomalous and difficult position.

Mr. Dato has been fervently hoping that at least he might win the Maurists, who generally try to do the right conservative thing. Don Antonio Maura to a large extent held aloof from the elections, and exhibits an increasing disposition to retire from the political field. Last October, when the dissolution of the Cortes was determined upon by the government, he issued a manifesto in which in phrases of some ambiguity, insisting upon the high national and patriotic attitude that would be maintained by him and his followers, he made it more or less clear that they intended to preserve their independence and must not be taken as approving of the Dato tactics.

Datists Condemned

During the election the Maurists felt they had right of complaint upon the way in which the ministerialists opposed and even persecuted them in some instances, and bitterly did they complain, declaring their revengeful intentions. In the absence of Don Antonio their acting leader is generally Mr. Goicoechea, who never misses an opportunity of condemning Datism, of which he is an open and declared enemy.

Anxious about his situation Mr. Dato the other day called upon Mr. Maura at the house of the latter, and had a long interview with him lasting two hours. No statement was made upon what was discussed at this interview, but speculation was busy upon it and there was general agreement that the Premier was seeking the assistance of the Maurists. Two or three days later Mr. Maura paid a visit to the palace and had a long audience with the King. He insisted that this audience had nothing to do with politics, but such a statement was regarded as being largely a matter of form.

Interrogated by the journalists at this time on his attitude toward the government Mr. Maura answered that it remained what it was when he issued the manifesto in October. The King, always a peacemaker and a striver for parliamentary tranquillity, and known to be desirous of assisting the ministerialists to the best of his ability, also called Mr. La Cierva to the palace with the object of seeing whether the truculent attitude of the latter could not be in some measure abated, but it is clear that the kingly persuasians in this case have failed utterly.

Satisfaction to Be Demanded

The Maurists have made various public utterances indicating that there is to be no junction with the government. A gathering of the Juventud Maurista of Madrid was held the other day at the Palace Hotel when Mr. Goicoechea made a speech in which, after extolling the vigor displayed by the Maurists at the elections, indicating that Maurism lived and was a great force, exclaimed that the conduct of the government at the elections constituted one of the most disgraceful things that the country had known. "Even the magistrates," he said, "were manipulated like dolls at a fair!" The elections, he said, had been a failure from the governmental point of view.

Again just before the opening of parliament a combined meeting of Maurist committees in Madrid issued a statement in which they bitterly reviewed the elections and the persecution they had suffered from the Datists, suggesting their retaliation and remarking at the close that "their parliamentary representatives would take care to demand satisfaction from the authors of such execrable proceedings." This is not reassuring for the government.

This being the state of things as between the ministerialists and the Maurists, and Mr. La Cierva having declared that Mr. Dato having pursued him so hotly at the elections, he for his own part would exercise every possible means that the rules of parliament permitted to obstruct the government, and having from the first hours of the existence of this parliament carried into effect this threat in the most remarkable manner, bringing forward his objections and obstructions at every governmental turn, it is apparent that Mr. Dato is faced with a situation of much difficulty, and it is not a matter for surprise that it is now being freely stated that the carrying out of the main features of the Datist program is an impossibility.

Rumors of Alternatives

It is in such circumstances that there are rumors, premature possibly, of alternatives that are being considered. Some speak of a cabinet being formed under the premiership of Mr. Sanchez Guerra, the President of the Chamber, such cabinet to include the Maurists and the Ciervists if they would come in. But they would not enter to approve of the proposed alteration in the railway rates to which the Datists are mainly devoted. Even if this is but talk it is a strange situation, as everybody agrees, to have followed immediately upon those extraordinary elections, and is certainly one that nobody anticipated. The Liberals are now an inert set of sections, and they must have sad reflections on the weakness and indecision with which in the summer time they pursued their object of combination for governmental purposes, of their plentiful talk and their poor achievement. Had they carried out their scheme their position would have been excellent now.

GERMAN RAILWAYS SHOW HUGE DEFICIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—If any concerns have fared badly under the new order of things in Germany, it is the German state railways. Before the war they paid exceedingly well, and the Prussian and Hesse State railways, which were worked jointly, yielded some 6 to 7 per cent. At present the deficit has reached the very substantial aggregate of 15,000,000,000 marks annually, and for every mark on the revenue side, there is an expenditure of two marks on the other side. The rates, both passenger and goods, will have to be doubled (they have already been very materially raised several times), and the railway authorities actually hope to make the railways pay from April next year (1922).

The department maintains that the present number of employees, about 1,000,000, an increase of some 25 to 27 per cent, by no means is excessive considering the introduction of the eight hours day, the increased holidays and the entire rearrangement of the service. Even if this million of employees did not receive a penny in wages, the railways would give a deficit. The functionaries and men have been asking for an increase of pay, which would entail an additional annual expenditure of some 6,000,000,000 marks, against which the government was prepared to offer an increase, representing 2,000,000,000 marks additional outlay.

There seemed to be the likelihood of an all-Germany railway strike, but after a 10 hours' meeting at the Traffic Ministry a solution has now been arrived at and a ruinous strike averted. The Ministry, however, had to give way on many points. The functionaries obtained a rise from 55 to 70 per cent on their "high price" additional pay, and the men from 10 pfenning per hour to 50 pfenning per hour.

The representative of the German Ministry of Finance agreed to this arrangement, but in order to be absolutely final, it requires the sanction of the Minister of Finance himself, and he is at present absent from Berlin. Other questions under dispute were also settled, and no steps of any kind are to be taken against railwaymen who have committed offenses during the strike.

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LORD READING AS VICEROY OF INDIA

Choice Is Considered Admirable One and Country May Be Won Back to Loyalty and Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRAS, India—In India the outstanding event at the present time is the acceptance by Lord Reading of the Governor-Generalship. Possessing extraordinary and varied ability, Lord Reading is a man of the world and has the power of gaining the good will of all classes. His industry is prodigious, his memory infallible and his power of grasping the essentials of a situation unrivaled. He takes up his office, the highest post under the British crown, at a time when Indian affairs are peculiarly involved.

The necessary changes under the new act will mean very close attention from the central government in order to insure proper and harmonious working of a constitution which is entirely without precedent. The elections to the newly constituted provincial councils are now taking place. They will shortly be complete and the Duke of Connaught is beginning his duty of inaugurating the new councils and provincial assemblies. By the time Lord Reading arrives in India there will be some possibility of judging of the degree of smoothness and efficiency with which they will work.

Boycott Unsuccessful

The non-cooperative extremists have attempted to boycott the Duke, but have not been very successful in their endeavor. The warship, H. M. S. Malaya (the gift of the federated Malay States) anchored in Madras Harbor on January 10. The extremists organized, on the preceding Sunday, huge processions through the city carrying banners uring the boycott of the visit, and calling on the people not to attend the royal procession because the "Duke of Connaught cannot redress grievances." The route, however, was crowded with sightseers and hundreds of thousands of villagers from the neighborhood swelled the throng, manifesting the utmost enthusiasm and giving vent to loyal cries.

Meanwhile there have been mill riots in Madras, involving armed repression. There have been agrarian disturbances in the Rae Bareli district of the United Provinces. Landowners' houses have been attacked and looted. Mobs have seized the native bazaars in various places, the police being obliged to fire with fatal results. The rioters were inflamed by resentment against the exactions of their native landlords, and in no way against the government, with whose land assessment they were perfectly content. Nevertheless, the agitators seized on the opportunity to make mischief and to arouse disturbances which might embarrass the governing officials. The rioting appears to have been easily stamped out and there would seem to be no danger of its spreading.

British Rule Praised

Among the most interesting people in India are the members of the various American missionary bodies. These are found mainly in Burma and the Punjab. The American schools in Rangoon and the Karen missions to the more remote parts of the Province have been productive of much good. In Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, the Forman Christian College has for many years trained students up to the degree examinations of the Punjab University. This college, almost from its foundation, has been identified with the name of the Rev. Dr. J. C. Ewing, a name respected wherever, in the Punjab, educational effort meets with any degree of appreciation. Four years ago Dr. Ewing was vice-chancellor of the university and revealed himself as an administrator of power, skill, and tact. The university has now honored itself by appointing Dr. Ewing an honorary fellow for life.

It may be interesting to recall that when he was vice-chancellor he was asked by a special American correspondent to give his candid opinion of the aims and achievements of British rule in India. His reply was clear and unequivocal. The British Government, he said, like every other government in the world, had made mistakes. There was, however, no question as to its high aims, or the enormous benefits it had conferred upon India. Such a pronouncement coming from one of Dr. Ewing's lofty character and independent habit of thought and conduct is testimony worthy of attention at a time like the present when the actions, aims, and motives of British Government in the East are exposed to a cross-fire of hostile criticism.

Into this welter comes Lord Reading, the new viceroy, hitherto untried in high administrative office. Will he succeed? Time will show, but the Indian press is inclined to take a favorable view of the appointment. The choice is characterized as an admirable one, and it is pointed out that his judicial experience will enable him to balance the scales of justice at a time of much racial passion. The view is generally expressed that Lord Reading is a great man and comes to India with great opportunities. He may convert a country seething with political and industrial discontent into a land of loyalty and peace.

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LABOR CONDITIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Present Period of Depression Is Once More Fostering the Fallacies of "Ca' Canny"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The evils of unemployment in England are increased by the appalling ignorance about the economic rules that govern trade fluctuations. A period of depression is once more fostering the fallacies of "ca' canny," and Labor is being warned against causing another slump by producing to its full capacity when prosperous times return.

Even the British Prime Minister has done something to foster the absurd notion that unemployment is due to the pressure of population upon the means of subsistence. He suggested in the House of Commons that emigration should be looked upon as a possible cure, as if there were more men in England than the resources of the country could permanently provide for. And a return to trade activity at a lower level of prices is being impeded by Labor's illusion that wage reductions are a treacherous device of the capitalists, who create unemployment for the sake of exploiting the wage-earning classes. Nor is Labor alone to blame for the prevalent economic fallacies.

The Fool Has His Say

Those who hope to prop up a shaky business by the liberal credits which result from inflation have given currency to the view that rates of interest can be governed by the banks and that the banks profit by lending money at high rates; as if stringent monetary conditions were palatable to Lombard Street! The consequence of public ignorance and a lack of disinterested guidance is going to be that wages and prices alike will show a greater resistance to reduction in Great Britain than almost anywhere else; and the country will once more pay dearly for its obstinacy in allowing every fool to have his say. A collection of economic fallacies culled from a month's issues of the Daily Herald would be enough in themselves to turn gray the hair of any economist.

If the cause of unemployment were, as many even of the leaders of Labor believe in England, that men are being superseded by machines, and that human labor is becoming relatively less valuable, there could not be a tendency for the price of labor to rise. Very litle study would be needed to show that in the course of the first 20 years of the twentieth century, the real wages of Labor have risen continuously and now stand at least 25 per cent higher than 20 years ago.

If over-production were the cause of unemployment the wealth and productivity of the population per head could not be increasing. But the fact is that the general standard of living has risen steadily and still the drift of population from the country to the towns of England continues. Malthusian arguments break down when they are applied to modern conditions which enable food to be fetched in vast quantities at small expense from the remotest corners of the earth.

A Fair Share of Work.

Nor is it true that rents and interest are taking an increasing toll of life and comfort from the laboring classes. On the contrary, land is tending more and more to go out of employment and to lose value, while the price of labor continues to rise. Nor is it merely the average of wages in the different industries that has been increasing for 20 years and more. The aggregate amount paid in wages is disproportionately greater, because the more remunerative occupations are an increasingly large part of the whole.

The British workingman, nevertheless, continues to believe that there is a certain rigidly limited amount of work to be done and that anyone who does more of it than his fair share is taking bread out of the mouth of his neighbor. Payment by results is consequently a doctrine which is being fought with the whole strength of the British labor movement; and the claim which is now being urged upon Parliament is for nothing less than maintenance or work. In the end, no doubt, economic law will have its way, in spite of being neglected or divided.

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WORK REVIEWED OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Creditable List of Accomplishments Gives Promise of Future Activity of the Organization Formed to Benefit the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The League of Nations has passed its first anniversary with a creditable list of accomplishments to present to the world. An established home at Geneva, with a permanent secretariat, a Council of the nations of the League expecting to meet every six weeks, a budget for the coming year of 21,250,000 gold francs, and a general assembly of the 47 states of the League intending to convene on the first Monday in September of each year, give promise of the future activity of this great organization which has been formed for the benefit of the world.

In speaking recently in London before the members of the Overseas Club, Frederick Whelen, who represented the League of Nations Union at Geneva, said that at the Assembly, there was the general feeling that all nations must be brought into the League. Germany had not yet applied, but if she did, the speaker believed she would be admitted. At the present time there were 47 states in the League, while a year ago there were only 13 nations that had then deposited their ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles.

Court of Law Established

One of the greatest accomplishments of the year's work has been the establishment of a court of law for the whole world. Unanimous agreement was gained to this Court of International Justice, whereas previous efforts had ended in failure. In various other departments the League has been busy. The financial and economic policy of various states has been already affected by the recommendation of the financial experts who met in conference at Brussels, with a view to drawing up plans for the reconstruction of the shattered economic life of the nations. A stimulus has thus been given to state economy and the removal of economic restrictions, and an International Credit Commission has been formed.

Definite steps are being taken by the League to secure a reduction of armaments. The 47 members of the League have been asked to consider an undertaking not to exceed the current military budget within the next two years, unless required to do so by recommendation of the League or by exceptional conditions notified to the League. Military, naval, air and civilian experts have been authorized to undertake a series of studies to gather the facts as to the reduction of armaments, and to suggest common international agreements for exchange of information, for control of the state manufacture of munitions, and for the suppression of the traffic in arms and munitions with backward countries.

Army Force Created

With regard to the actual preservation of peace, the League has been called to mediate in two serious international disputes both of which threatened a rupture of friendly relations between states. The dispute between Finland and Sweden over the possession of the Aland Islands, has been brought before the League, a series of special meetings have been held, the facts on both sides have been widely published and a special commission has been sent out to take testimony in Stockholm, Helsingfors and the Aland Islands themselves. The report of this commission is expected shortly.

Through the action of the League, Poland and Lithuania have agreed that a plebiscite should be held under the direction of the League in the territory which is the ground of the dispute between the two states. In connection with the plebiscite, the first international force has been created by the League, and to it, the governments of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland have already sent small contingents.

The proposed mandates for the territories in Asia Minor, Africa and Australasia which were formerly German or Turkish colonies, have also been submitted to the League, and those for South West Africa and Asia have been agreed upon. The protection of the Sarre Valley and the Free City of Danzig now belongs to the League. The former, with a population of 650,000 people is being administered by a governing commission, appointed by and responsible to, the League. For the latter, the League has appointed a High Commissioner, approved the constitution of the city and regulated its relations with Poland, and its military and naval status.

A series of general humanitarian projects, which could only have been handled through the existence of an international organization, have entered into the year's work of the League of Nations. Over 100,000 prisoners of war have been repatriated, steps have been taken to preserve the Armenian people from destruction, and the supervision of the suppression of the opium traffic has been taken over from the Netherlands Government.

Speaking at a meeting recently in England, Lord Robert Cecil said, "I believe the League of Nations will cost this country probably something like £50,000 a year. The last battleship cost £6,000,000. I am told the next one will cost £9,000,000. If it does, £9.000,000 at 6 per cent costs £540,000 a year—10 times the annual cost of the League of Nations. If we save one battleship by the operation of the League we save 10 times our contribution. I believe real economy, real diminution of senseless expense by the world depends upon the success of the League of Nations more than on any other single thing."

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CANTON GOVERNMENT NOT COOPERATING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China—Affairs at Canton are not progressing smoothly. Dr. Sun Yat-sen is attempting to play again his accustomed rôle of absolute dictator, but his moves are being checkmated by his own associates. Mr. Tang Shao-yi became so irritated by the assumptions of Dr. Sun that he left the provincial capital and returned to his ancestral home, nominally to pay homage to his ancestors but in reality to seek freedom from embarrassment. The other member of the recalcitrant government, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, has contented himself at Canton with being a silent spectator. The real struggle has been between Dr. Sun and his protégé, General Chen Chuing-ming, concerning military leadership.

General Chen had full charge of the provincial military previous to the arrival of Dr. Sun from Shanghai in October; but Dr. Sun had no sooner appeared on the scene than he expressed the wish to regain his former title of generalissimo. This was strongly objected to by General Chen, who felt that is was necessary for him to retain this title for himself, if he was expected to control the troops under his own immediate supervision. The end of the controversy between General Chen and Dr. Sun has not been determined up to the present, and without the hearty cooperation between these two men in their own province it is impossible for them to make any arrangements for federation with other dissatisfied provinces.

WIRELESS STATIONS IN CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, China—The Chinese Government is negotiating with an American concern for the erection of large wireless stations at Peking, Shanghai, Canton, and Harbin. The price is stated to be about $4,000,000, and the property will revert to China after 10 years.

SUCCESSFUL STUDENT REVELS IN GLASGOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—The students of Glasgow University having taken it upon them to see that the city institutions were not handicapped by lack of funds, gave a performance of "Trial by Jury" recently, when a student was indicted in connection with a civil offense involving not only college personages, but also several of the town élite. The whole trial was carried out in accordance with the best traditions of the Scottish Bar, except that it required all the efforts of the ushers to keep the large audience in hand at some stages of the evidence. The eminence of the jury was scarcely in proportion with the enormity of the offense, the foreman being the Historiographer-Royal for Scotland, while the Stipendiary for Glasgow, Neil Munro, the novelist, a formidable array of professors, and several ladies were empaneled. The Scottish Lord Advocate had been summoned as a juror, but was unable to appear and so was fined 100 marks Scots by the judge. On the next day there was a grand fancy dress parade, which, starting from the university before midday, proceeded through the principal streets, gathering in the money from the citizens on its way. The city presented a strange spectacle as the gayly dressed figures frolicked through its drab thoroughfares or raced along, accompanied by motor wagons, to the municipal buildings. Here parties were sent off to all the football grounds in the district while the students of Queen Margaret College visited the theaters and picture houses.

Having laid aside the garments of ordinary life, the students were loath to don them again, and at night concert parties invaded the town, giving performances at street corners and beguiling the tedium of the picture-palace queues, still presenting money-boxes to citizens, who seemed to be astounded at finding a few stray coins remaining in their pockets. At last, when no more money was forthcoming, the attempt was given up and the day rounded off with a dance at the Students Union. Owing the war, it is several years now since the city was entertained in like manner by the wearers of the red gown, but this perhaps accounted in part for the success of the enterprise.

REMEDY FOR SOCIAL UNREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Ontario—Equitable tariff protection, adherence to constituted forms of government in Canada, and more earnest support of the church as the most potent weapon in combating social unrest throughout the world, were the fundamentals advocated by Lieut.-Col. W. F. Cockshutt, member of Parliament for Brantford, in a public address here. "Every soap box has its orator at the present time," he said, "and all are trying to tear down what has been built up through years of experience in government and they would throw the world back thousands of years. The present time is no time for risky experiments in government, and I believe that the church has a great mission to perform in combating present-day tendencies toward such evils."

FRENCH-DANISH AGREEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—As the result of negotiations last autumn by Danish delegates visiting France, an agreement has now been concluded under which France supplies Denmark with potash, and Denmark returns agricultural products. It is anticipated that arrangements for the exchange of other commodities will follow.

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PRUSSIAN ELECTION CAMPAIGN BRISK

While Results Will Not Lead to Any Change of Constitution, the Issue Is Said to Be That of a Republic or a Monarchy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The campaign for the Prussian elections, which take place on February 20, is now in full swing and popular interest in them, a little languid at first, has very much quickened. While the results of the elections will not of course lead to any changes in the Prussian Constitution, it is exact to say, as the various parties are now emphasizing, that the issue before the electors is that of republic or monarchy.

The election addresses of the Democratic and Independent Socialist parties alike stress this point. That of the Independent Socialist Party paints the present conditions in Prussia in very somber colors—fortunately much too somber. "On February 20," runs the proclamation they issue, "the Prussian Parliament and the diets of the various provinces will be reelected. The election struggle takes place in a period of profound economic misery, political distraction, military reaction and shameful class justice.

"High prices, food shortage and unemployment weigh heavily upon the masses of the population—workers, officials, clerks and small shopkeepers. Hunger is abroad, women are starving, children pine away on the one hand while on the other hand the purses of the industrial magnates are overweighted with gold, ground landlords make millions and profiteers plunder the poor."

Majority Socialists Decried

In the address just quoted the Independent-Socialist Party proceeds to denounce the policy of its old enemies the Majority Socialists during the two years they have governed Prussia, complaining bitterly of the fact that during their term of office "not a trace of the real Socialist spirit was discernible in their policy." "The middle class moderate Socialist government," it declared, "dared to formulate a plan whereby hundreds of millions of marks should, at the cost of the workers, be handed over to the Hohenzollerns, the family which is primarily responsible for the present misery of Prussia."

The program of the Independent Socialist Party which the electors are asked to indorse is summarized as follows: 1. Maintenance of the present unified republic. 2. Complete reorganization of the state machinery with decisive collaboration of the workers in the future. 3. Confiscation of all property which belonged to the Hohenzollern family. 4. Socialization of industry.

Outcry Against Monarchy

The election address concludes: "The bourgeois classes want the restoration of the monarchy. Men and women voters frustrate the aims of reaction by returning the candidates of the Independent Socialist Party!"

Neither so flamboyant nor so oratorical but making an effective appeal to the average voter is the election address just issued by the Democratic Party offering the following program: 1. Social reconciliation. 2. Free development of economic forces. 3. Public welfare and education. 4. Order and justice.

The defect of the Democratic Party, from which the election address just quoted is not entirely free, is its tendency to offer the electors high sounding phrases rather than a constructive program. Nevertheless this party does represent a meeting ground for all moderate voters, men and women who favor social progress and believe in democracy and have no sympathy with the extremists of the "Right," who want the Hohenzollerns back, or with the equally pernicious extremists of the "Left" who think that social upheaval affords the best and shortest road to a new and happier state of things.

Shrewd Blows Dealt

In its election address the Democratic Party deals shrewd blows alike at the Right and Left. "Extremists in both camps" it says, "have prevented the much needed return of domestic peace in Germany. Through their opposition to the Democratic and Republican form of government the Conservatives calling for the former Kaiser, the Communists calling for Lenine, have done very great harm within and without Germany to the young German Republic.

"Men and women voters of Prussia, the lesson of the past is that the work of reconstruction in Germany which has hardly begun can only be achieved through a national and liberal democracy."

The two parties of the "Right," the German Nationalist Party and the German People's Party are frankly anti-Republican and make no pretense at hiding their hopes for a speedy return of the exiled Hohenzollerns. It would be unfair, however, to suggest that the program of at least one of the parties mentioned, the German Nationalist Party, is purely negative and obstructive. In the ranks of that party there is a powerful group of men who are endeavoring to put into force a form of German Tory democracy and advocating a program of advanced social reforms.

Republicans Rally

Both of the monarchist parties are receiving support from the recently formed Prussian Royalist Party which, while not putting forward candidates, is taking part in the election campaign in order to carry on propaganda in favor of the restoration of the monarchy. Pastor Traube, the Royalist leader, discussing in the "Reichsbote" the aims and ideals of the new party, says bitterly, that very little monarchist propaganda is now being carried on, a fact which he finds the more regrettable because, as he contends, just at this moment the desire among wide sections of the population for the restoration of the monarchy has greatly grown.

"The growth of the unorganized monarchist movement is indeed unmistakable and satisfactory," he continues, "but it contains no certain guarantee of the return of the monarchy. Our kings won't come back on their own account; a sustained and energetic propaganda is necessary."

Fortunately the election activities of the Monarchists are more than counterbalanced by the campaign which has been started by the newly-formed Republican Party, a non-political organization which aims at rallying all the voters for the Republic.

THE AMERICAN LOTUS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The lotus of the East is known at least by hearsay to nearly every one. It is common knowledge that the Egyptians held it sacred, glorified it in song, sculpture and architecture and used it as a food 4000 years ago as they still do today. It is known that the lotus has been held in scarcely less honor by the Hindus and the Chinese.

Of the American lotus the public knows little. Yet the Nelumbo Lutea, the yellow water lily of the United States, is the golden cousin of the pink lotus of the Nile and Ganges. Not only does it belong to the same family but it has all the superb characteristics of the celebrated Oriental lotus. "If they never bloomed," writes one admirer, "their foliage alone would be enough to win the admiration of every one. Their enormous leaves of tender, bluish-green, held aloft on tall, flexible stalks, sway and wave in the slightest wind. But when this is crowned with a wealth of beautiful flowers, gigantic in size, exquisitely tinted, perfect in form and with a perfume strong yet delicate, it is easily understood why they hold the foremost place among aquatic flowers."

The range of the American lotus is now from Ontario to Massachusetts and Florida, west as far as Minnesota and thence south to Texas. Perhaps the beds best known are those along the Mississippi, particularly along the shores of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois.

In early times the plant seems to have been much more common and also more widely distributed. Investigations of Melvin R. Gilmore, curator of the North Dakota Historical Museum, among the Indians of the Upper Missouri River, show that the plant was an important article of food among them. They found the lotus growing on the Missouri River bottoms in the Dakotas, Nebraska and Iowa, also along the Platte and other tributaries of the Missouri. In all these localities the Indian tribes gathered the tubers and seeds for food. Here, however, as in many other places, the gorgeous and useful plant was long ago exterminated by the white people. Dr. Bohumil Shimek of the University of Iowa testifies that in his early botanical researches in Iowa he found the lotus growing in several localities inland in the State, but it has now become rare. The only notable bed is in Amana Lake.

The evidence is quite conclusive that the wide distribution of the lotus in early days and its present existence in widely separated places in the eastern half of the United States is due the Indian, who, as he moved about over the country, carried the seeds with him and introduced the plant because of his fondness for it as a food.

Mr. Gilmore, who has investigated the status of the lotus among various Indian tribes and knows more of the subject than any other, gives as the sum of his findings this testimony: "The lotus was much sought after and highly prized by the tribes. The hard, nut-like seeds were cracked and freed of their shells and used with meat for making soup. The tubers, after being pealed, were cut up and cooked with meat and hominy. After boiling they became farinaceous and wholesome as a potato. I know from having eaten it that it is delicious."

Ordinarily the American lotus grows in its wild state in cut-off lakes or ponds which are subject to overflow. As the water lowers after the spring floods, the plants gradually push up to the surface and in late July and August burst into magnificent bloom. The full-grown yellow flowers measure seven to ten inches across and are loveliest in the early morning. After the petals drop, the brown, cone-shaped seed pods are left bending on long stems two or three feet above the water. The tubers in shape and general appearance are like a small banana. "Tethawe" was the Omaha Indian's name for them, and when the white man introduced the Omahas to the banana they immediately named them "tethawe oga," "the things that look like tethawe."

The tubers were used by the Indians as a fresh vegetable in the fall, the women gathering them by wading into the ponds and pulling them out of the mud with a stick with a crook on



An American lotus bed near McGregor, Iowa

for food the lotus beds which now can be found, if the plant can be made to grow in numerous new water areas the American dinner table might well accept the tubers and seeds at food value, and the florists commercialize the lilies.

Propagation is not difficult, and there are numerous ponds and lakes suitable for the purpose to be found in nearly every state. There are hundreds of these along the Mississippi River alone which could be made lotus gardens, thus adding more beauty to the great river, while serving utilitarian purposes.

The greatest menace to lotus propagation is the muskrat. The lotus tuber seems just as delectable to him as it did to the Indian, and he makes his banquet off of lotus root every chance he gets.

SOVIET LITERATURE SEIZED IN NORWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—It is common knowledge that the import of Russian literature is forbidden in Norway by order of the King. Recently, however, 2½ tons of Bolshevist literature was seized at Vardo, in the north of Norway, by the police, and more is expected to be found. The Socialistic press admits that the Norwegian Labor Party is the organizer of the smuggling, and in a recent statement comments as follows:

"An amount of Russian literature has been received by us; it has been sent on to Norwegian and Swedish fellow partisans, and to some well-known politicians abroad at their own request. During the summer of 1920 the Norwegian postal service stopped the mailing of this literature, and from that time the parcels have been sent occasionally, partly by foreigners, and partly by sailors." The Norwegian Labor Party states that it intends to keep on this propaganda work, as it is one of the chief aims of the party to tell the truth about Russia. "If obstacles are put in our way we must remove them," it says.

The Norwegian civil press points out to what degree this smuggling does damage to the Norwegian interests abroad. The affair has caused a not very flattering sensation in England. The conception that Norway is a Bolshevist country has been strengthened. The searching of the Norwegian ships is now as strict as during the most difficult time of the war. During the latter half of last year many tons of Russian literature, translated into English, German, and French, were sent to Christiania via Vardo. Some of the parcels had the address, "Sylvia Pankhurst."

The Socialists have made the Mariners Union instrumental in the smuggling. The Department of Justice now has taken the matter in hand, and four persons have been brought to trial, among them Kyrre Grepp, a leading Socialistic editor. He, however, would explain nothing, but took the responsibility of the whole affair. No obstacles were put in the way of the police when they seized four to six cartloads of the literature in his office, but it was pointed out that the prohibition, the searching, and the seizing would be challenged in the law courts.

JAIL CONSOLIDATION FOR ECONOMY ASKED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In the interests of greater economy in the administration of the penal system and for better care and training of the prisoners, the jails throughout the Commonwealth should be consolidated under the State, according to Sanford Bates, Commissioner of Correction, who described the situation before the Republican Women's Forum. The commissioner was one of the first to agitate removal of the control over the jails from the hands of county authorities who are alleged to find in them a convenient "spoils system" in the interest of county politics and county politicians.

The commissioner pointed out that decrease in the prison population of the State, which has been particularly noticeable since prohibition, has left a large burden of unnecessary upkeep on the people's shoulders. Further, he urged, the dispersed condition of the jails and the lack of coordinated supervision makes for mishandling of prisoners in such a way that they are weakened rather than fortified for taking their place in society following their release.

IRISHMEN COMPLAIN OF CHANNEL SERVICE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—From Belfast to Cork business men are loud in their complaints against the cross-Channel mail service which promised to be greatly improved when taken over by the London & North Western Railway Company. The council of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce recently offered to send a deputation to the Postmaster-General urging the necessity of having the English mails accelerated, but he refused to receive them. As soon as Parliament opens, the council of the Chamber of Commerce intends to reopen the matter in the House of Commons. Belfast is asking for an alternative route via Larne and Stranraer, and Cork is demanding that the cross-Channel mails shall be sent via Fishguard and Rosslare. A return to pre-war conditions is urgently demanded, and there is unanimity of opinion in pronouncing the present state of affairs as scandalous.

The opening up of steamship service between France and Ireland was signalized recently by the arrival in Dublin port of the Gafsa, owned by Delmas Brothers, of La Rochelle. It had a rough three days' voyage from Bordeaux, and brought a cargo of general goods. The Pontia and Honolulu also arrived in Irish ports during the same week. Both these ships are run by the Moore-McCormack Line, and the Honolulu is due in Dublin again shortly with 3600 tons of general cargo, the largest consignment ever sent from New York. The Seager Steamship Company of New York is also opening up a freight service between Cork, Dublin, Belfast, and Limerick. Boston has inaugurated another freight service to Ireland.

WOMEN IN CITY COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORANGE CITY, Florida — Two women have been elected to serve in the Orange City Council, Mrs. Emma Dickinson and Mrs. Isabella Dunlap.

DRINK CUSTOMS IN AUSTRIA DEPLORED

Professor Gaupp Sees Need of Abstinence From Alcohol to Uphold Morals of Students

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—"Students and Alcohol" formed the subject of an address by Professor Gaupp, before a congress of the German-Austrian Anti-Alcohol Association. Dr. Gaupp described the results of the shortage of alcohol during the war, and the reaction which followed when the flood of alcohol came again after two years. He deplored the resumption of academic customs and abuses at a time when 90 per cent of the students were in straitened material circumstances. Instead of drinking parties, sport, lectures, debates and social gatherings might well be introduced.

"Abstinence from alcohol," said the professor, "represented a sacrifice of jollity and sensuality, but in no way a sacrifice in the highest and most absolute sense. The drinking habits do not prepare the soil for that intellectual leadership for which the academic youth is predestined and trained. The new-rich classes prefer to bring their sons into business in order to earn money as quickly as possible, leaving the ideal, but unremunerative, occupations to the sons of the now impoverished intellectual classes. But the studies of this class are in danger of being stopped through lack of books and clothing, through shortage of coal and insufficient food; and if the flood of alcohol returns again so will the criminality of the students increase.

Stern Economy Needed

"The student of the future will be poor and his modest means must be used in obtaining the necessities of life; he cannot afford to indulge in pernicious drinking, but will have to fight hard for a bare existence. Only his innate physical and mental forces will remain as an inalienable possession. He must maintain a sound body and strong will, not from merely selfish motives but from a sense of national responsibility.

"Never was there a greater necessity for hard work and stern economy than now. The war has brought about a complete revolution, and famine and hunger are constantly present. Every glass of wine drunk by people is taking away sugar which might be used in nourishing the whole community. Every pint of beer takes 230 grams of barley from hungry children, who could have from it six plates of good soup. Before the war 3,200,000 tons of breadmaking grain were used in the manufacture of beer, and the folly of the luxury seeking and thoughtless masses of the people, backed up by the driving force of vast capital, threatens now to bring about a return of the same conditions.

"At such a time it does not matter whether we advocate temperance or abstinence; the chief point is whether we shall have a clear conscience in the ordering of our daily life. Shall I, who am well fed and nourished, drink three or four pints of beer just to follow an academic custom and thereby deprive from 10 to 20 poor children of much needed soup?"

Example is Great Need

"The history of the past 70 years teaches us clearly that the point of view and the manner of life of the educated middle classes, a generation later become the point of view and manner of life of the classes below. Example is the great educator of youth. But the growing youths of our big cities are the greatest anxiety of our day. If we would rescue them from the depths of selfishness we can employ no outward force, nothing but the force of example. Only if the academical classes live as they would wish to see the whole nation live in order to regain strength and wisdom, is there any hope of better and nobler days. A nation that in the days of necessity and poverty has recourse to the narcotic alcohol, is ripe for destruction; just as America, in the time of growing wealth and prosperity, throws away narcotics, and prepares to enter upon a greater and even more glorious future. From this we see clearly enough what we have to do."

Addressing the students directly, Professor Gaupp said: "Your economic wants demand our recognition and practical support and you shall receive them, for you are our most precious treasure. But we demand from you in turn, that instead of the fleeting moods of an alcohol-besotted intellect, you place the strong and joyous feelings and convictions of a man of character, in the full consciousness that we are at the beginning of a time which demands from us a renunciation of old customs and habits which do not conform with the spirit of the new era. And we also ask that your greater knowledge and richer training be an illuminating example to the masses of the people, showing that a man of academical training knows how to meet his destiny in the coming years of hardship and necessity."

ALDERMEN APPROVE TAX EXEMPTION PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A measure exempting from taxation for a period of 10 years dwellings or apartments built between April, 1920, and April, 1922, provided the cost of construction shall not exceed $5000 a house or apartment, or $1000 a room up to five rooms, was adopted by the Board of Aldermen at its meeting this week. The intent of the ordinance is to encourage building to relieve New York's housing shortage. It now goes to the Board of Estimate, whose failure to approve it would quash the measure.

DECISION AFFECTS SHIPOWNERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An important decision affecting shipowners whose vessels were requisitioned under the royal proclamation of August 3, 1914, was given by Justices Coleridge, Avory and Salter in the King's Bench Divisional Court recently, when the judges heard a special case which had been stated for their opinion. Messrs. William Cory & Sons, Ltd., had claimed from the Admiralty £21,000, which they had had to pay to two firms in consequence of their inability to carry out a contract to transport cement to Rosyth. The court held that Messrs. Cory could not recover.

BRITISH COAL OWNERS OPPOSE DECONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Long discussions which have recently been held between the Miners Federation executive, and the coal owners, and later between the executive and Sir Robert Horne, did not carry the question of decontrol and the new wages agreement very much further.

The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed on good authority that the colliery owners, after full consideration of the whole circumstances, are not agreeable to financial decontrol at present. They want freedom to sell their coal where they please, and, consequently, the abolition of all the distribution regulations, but they realize that financial decontrol would mean an end of their guaranteed profits which could only be maintained by a considerable increase in price if the present slump in export sales and prices continues.

There does not appear to be much prospect of a revival for some time to come, chiefly because of the effect of the Spa agreement, under which Germany has agreed to increase the indemnity supply to France by 12,000,000 tons a year. Last year the total export from Great Britain to France was exactly 12,000,000 tons, or one-half of the total British export to all countries. Neither the government nor the British colliery owners had foreseen this result of the Spa's agreement.

The miners themselves do not want decontrol until they have finished their wages negotiations, but the government finds itself in a difficult position. The increased wage of 3s. 6d. a day now being paid, coming in conjunction with the slump in export sales and prices, is involving the whole industry in a loss.

The profits pool now contains a surplus of £20,000,000, the greater part of which Mr. Chamberlain expected to add to his revenue account, but the present loss, if it continued until the end of March, next, would greatly reduce if it did not wipe out this surplus, while afterward the government would still be responsible for the owners' guaranteed profits until August. It is, therefore, not remarkable that the government is credited with a desire to get rid of all control at once, while some of the surplus still remains.

The change in conditions has produced much perturbation, and it is, of course, adding greatly to the difficulty of settling the wages question.

YALE ANNOUNCEMENT SOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — The Yale corporation is expected to make formal announcement on Saturday as to its choice for the presidency of that institution. From the office of the secretary it is announced that Wilbur L. Cross has been reappointed dean of the Yale graduate school for five years and that the state board of education has been granted the privilege of holding its summer school at the university from July 5 to August 23.

CABLE SERVICE EXTENSION

HOUSTON, Texas — Direct cable service between Galveston, Texas, and Tampico, Mexico, will be stablished within three months, it was announced yesterday, on receipt of advices by the chamber of commerce from the Mexican government that permission would be granted the Mexican Telegraph and Cable Company to establish connection with the existing Galveston-Veracruz cable.

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PROCTER & GAMBLE

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Parisian Comments

There is a time when nature lies fallow, waiting for the fulfillment of the season's promises.

A similar operation is taking place in the fields of fashion, still looking for the coming modes. All that anybody knows, excepting a few initiates, is that the elongated waist has come to stay. The first burst of springtime brings also the new models, eagerly awaited by the worldly wearers as by the "little dressmaker," who humbly follows after the footsteps of the great, and succeeds in the attempt most remarkably well, be it said.

Meanwhile, as people must be clothed, many pretty frocks are being sent abroad as well as made for the Parisienne, so many of whom go south at this period. A most original dress was seen the other day of dark blue velvet with a draped sash of jade green, the ends of which were embroidered in large motifs of pale gray. Similar motifs appeared on the wide pagoda-shaped sleeves, and the ensemble was particularly harmonious. This dress would look well in almost any drawing-room, a point to be considered today where decoration becomes more and more eccentric in its excessive modernity, or its exact adhesion to style and period. In an exquisite golden empire salon, where the only color was palest blue, a knitted woollen dress for instance looks incongruous: the tendency today is to make dresses, in so far as robes d'interieure are concerned, entirely subordinate to the coloring of the apartment.

Simplicity is to be more than ever emphasized this season; and it is easily accounted for in the economic conditions of the country, in the relative scarcity of labor, and the busier lives of women of the world. Whereas formerly a very long time was devoted to the toilette, now-a-days every one asks about a dress: "How long will it take me to get into it?" "Will it go over my head and fasten easily?"

This demand is met by many houses who contrive garments to "go over the head" as required, dresses which gain immensely in effect by the purity of line they necessitate. No more are collars and frills, and other little accessories of the sort seen: they are banished, making way for the rigidly severe line of the folded bodice. Less and less neck, and more and more arm exposed is the order of the day, and even full evening dresses totally innocent of sleeves are cut out only in a small round, back and front.

A charming frock, which could be worn equally well in the afternoon or evening, was made of stamped gray velvet with two long ends of gray mousseline de soie either side of the waist, which trailed the ground and gave dignity to the wearer, lacking in so many modern garments. The same model was made for a tall woman in the loveliest shade of old gold, fashionable in the '80s, and now coming into favor again. This dress will be worn in a chinese drawing-room of brightest blue-green with panels of silver gray. The golden dress with long hanging sleeves of mousseline de soie to match, will blend with the furniture, or framework in the same hue, and will not in any way disturb the general harmony. Another dress made to wear in this room is of mole-colored, almost mauve velvet, with a jeweled girdle. A most unobstrusive yet effective costume was seen in one of the fashionable cafés, made of finest black gabardine, neck and sleeves embroidered in gray wool. A very ample moleskin-colored coat lined with gray georgette on which large gray flowers were traced in a pattern, completely concealed the dress, but showed pretty gray stockings and black shoes.

These black shoes in many designs, recalling the Greek sandals, are a veritable craze in Paris today, and all the shoe shops are full of women buying them. The simple "casaquin," or slipper, beloved of former dancers, has almost ceased to be, ousted from its place by a more elaborate successor. Short skirts have brought into excessive prominence this question of footwear, and now almost any shaped foot can be fitted and look neat in the well-cut modern shoe.

It is said by those who ought to know that in the matter of clothes no great surprise awaits us. The time is past when women could be hurled willy-nilly into crinolines and then taken out again and put into the tightest sheath-like garments. The emancipation of women is evident in this as in so many other signs of the times.

In a play recently produced at the Théâtre Antoine, the dresses worn by the heroine are, on the whole, far from pretty, yet in the third act someone asks her if she still goes to the same dressmaker who suits her so wonderfully. The dress in question is of flame color, with a blue sash fastening in front, and is meant to harmonize with a rather weird-looking eastern room, semi-Japanese, with which it has in reality no connection, and only a bowing acquaintance as to color. In the second act the leading lady's dress is of the crudest apple green, trimmed with a little gray fur. Grey stockings and shoes are worn with this frock, but the effect is not happy.

In furnishing, violet is a favorite color, and a lovely bedroom was visited, in which bedspread and cushions were of softest violet velvet. Gold Venetian masthead lamps, skilfully poised, illuminated the dressing table, and a large golden vase contained masses of violets. A pale mauve blanket was disclosed when the bedspread was removed, and even the typewriter had its mauve cover to match, lighted by a big velvet-shaded lamp.

Quite a new industry has arisen here, meeting the need of the moment, and that is the "remaillage" or mending of ladders in silk stockings. Whether it is that stockings stand the strain less well of being pulled tight, but certainly they run to ladders more frequently than before. Formerly this calamity when it overtook stockings meant their immediate disappearance from the wardrobe. Today for a few francs the most hopeless flaw can be swiftly effaced and absolutely defies detection. Many clever fingers doubtless find employment in this way, and help disconsolate women who otherwise would discard their hose.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Smart designs for afternoon frocks"

Value of Built-In Furniture

There is no one thing which contributes more successfully to the "furnished" appearance of a room than the planning of a few pieces of furniture "built in" or made a structural part of the house. This is because such objects become part of the walls which frame in and create the setting of a room, and their being built in gives a certain element of strength and solidity which helps greatly in interior effect. Many home-builders realize the value of furnishings of this kind and would use them more frequently did they not fear what they believe to be their excessive cost, forgetting that the expense may be just as much or as little as one is willing to put into it.

The cost of such furniture as is apt to be built into a house is usually very slight compared with its value. One would never think of the cost of placing a mantel in a room or of fitting the house with lighting fixtures, for their being in place would add to the value of the home. The including of certain pieces of furniture designed to agree with the house and built into place would likewise mean an increase in value.

If a new house is being planned allow the architect to build in such conveniences as his taste and good judgment may suggest. The added expense will be quite small, for the making of such fitments will then be part of the "mill work," which is a very important item in the construction of a building. Built-in furniture of any kind should be treated as part of the house and painted or stained to agree with the rest of the "standing woodwork," such as doors, etc. Unless this be done the effect will be to make such additions stand out conspicuously and thus the object of building in furniture will be defeated, for the prime purpose is to make such fittings part of their surroundings. If the woodwork elsewhere in the rooms be white, the furniture which is made part of the house should be painted the same color, with hardware, perhaps, of brass unless it would be plainly out of keeping with that used elsewhere; if the rest of the trim be of the "mission style," by all means repeat the finish upon the pieces of built-in furniture, with perhaps copper or iron hinges and locks if they are required.

In the hall there may be space for the building of settle or a window seat, the lower part of which might provide a place for the storing of the rugs or mats which are often used upon the porch. In the living room or the library nothing more useful or decorative could be had than a row of low bookcases, which might be built into the spaces usually planned at either side of the chimney, or extend in a row along one or two sides of the room. Such bookcases may be enclosed with doors having panes of glass arranged in any number of very decorative patterns, or else doors may be omitted and the book shelves used with or without light curtains hung upon slender rods. Books have a very definite value in decoration, and a room containing well-filled book shelves or bookcases cannot fail to possess a domestic, homelike appearance difficult to achieve in any other way. In some living rooms there may be a corner into which a desk or writing table may be built and bay windows frequently offer alluring possibilities in the way of built-in conveniences which any architect will at once realize and appreciate. Fireplaces offer, perhaps, the best and most tempting opportunities, for built-in settles, settees and inglenooks, which are planned in endless variety, greatly increase the cozy and homelike effect desired about any fireplace.

In the dining room cabinets or closets for holding glass and china are the pieces of furniture most frequently built as part of the house, and their decorative value is very decided, for they are often made with glass doors arranged with small square or diamond-shaped panes, which are particularly beautiful if used with white paint. Sideboards and buffets are very frequently built into houses and are most useful when fitted with drawers of different sizes.

Bedrooms often contain spaces where a wardrobe or a chest of drawers may be placed, and one of the most useful of all built-in devices would be a full-length mirror placed in a panel upon either the inside or the outside of a closet door. Beds are perhaps the oldest of built-in devices for they were often found in old mansions. The built-in beds, however, are not held in high favor by the present generation of housewives, as beds so constructed are difficult to be properly ventilated.

The value of stationary furniture is quite as great in furnishing a house or apartment which is already built. Often there are awkward recesses which are difficult of arrangement but which a few book shelves may convert into the most attractive features in the house. Unused doorways are sometimes made into very attractive book shelves if the shelves be built into the space allowed by the thickness of the wall. The treatment is exceedingly simple, for if it be desired to make their construction very inexpensive a few strips of wood may be nailed horizontally within the door frames, the shelves cut and placed upon them and all painted to match the wood of the door itself. Or, in an old-fashioned house, there may be deep window recesses which seem to demand some special treatment and where the simplest of built-in seats with a few cushions may be wonderfully attractive.

Pumpkin Fritters

Take 2 cups of well seasoned, mashed, pumpkin pulp and add it to a good fritter batter; fry the fritters in the usual way. If the fritters are to be used as a vegetable, add salt and pepper: if for a sweet dish, add sugar, a little honey and a grated raw apple. Drain the latter variety and serve in a napkin, with a little maple sirup, with chopped walnuts in it, as a sauce.

Frocks for Midseason

There is always interest in the "in-between seasons" wardrobe, and the frocks illustrated above are very attractive indeed. The evening dress on the left is of soft blue satin. The puffed roll forms a low waist line, and an impression of increased length is given to the skirt by the side drapery, the ends of which extend below the frock itself. The afternoon frock at the left center is made of crepe de Chine in the lovely rust color, which has been and is so popular. The drapery cascades down the sides of the gown, and is most effective. The charming blue duvetyn frock beside it has the bodice wrapped low with a sash embroidered in blue, red and putty.

The use of smart colors in making up the afternoon frock on the right would be most striking. The skirt is of velvet, and the silken blouse is embroidered in Chinese blue and green. An attractive and graceful touch is the sash formed at one side from the blouse.

Uses for Odd Pieces

"My odd-piece bag's best friend is the invention of hemstitching by machine," remarked one woman, settling herself on the shady porch with a great, bulging cretonne bag beside her. "And this afternoon the bag and that invention and I are going to make collar and cuff sets and perhaps a luncheon set for the porch table."

The collar and cuff sets came first on the list, and a remnant of embroidered Swiss, with delicate little flowers in pale rose and green making it distinctive, was the first bit of material used. With very narrow lace edging, the woman edged the collar and cuffs which she cut from this material, and then with insertion that matched the edging she outlined a design that would run between the flowers, thus calling attention to them.

"The hemstitcher around the corner—perhaps he has a more technical name, but that is what we've always called him—will hemstitch this lace to the material, and the little set will be done," she explained, tucking it away in a large envelope. "And now here are some scraps of all-over embroidery with insertion run through it in a checkerboard pattern; they were left over from a lovely summer frock. Not one is large enough to do anything with just by itself, but I can baste them together and cut out a dainty little collar—one of those straight, narrow ones—and cuffs of the same pattern. Then the hemstitcher will sew them together, and they will be really charming; the pieces are all the same size, so the lines will be good."

Cross-barred Swiss came next; incidentally, it might be well to mention that this season, when collar and cuff sets are more popular than ever, the figured materials are very good; a narrow lace edging can be used with them, and a very simple design can be used for cutting them out, as the design of the material itself obviates the necessity of making the set distinctive by the use of more noticeable trimming or pattern.

For this set of Swiss a filet edge was used, in which the design was very square, and tiny dots were embroidered at the intersection of the heavy threads of the fabric, making a square dot.

"And now Sister is going to have an old frock rejuvenated," announced the woman, producing some rose-colored organdie from her capacious bag. "Even six-year-olds feel that they must be festive, and she is to have a new jumper and sash arrangement to wear over her simple little white dresses."

Suspender straps were cut from the organdie, and basted to a wide sash, which would tie in a butterfly bow when Sister wore it. The little girl's mother merely basted this suspender and sash arrangement together, leaving the edge unhemmed.

"Once more the hemstitcher will come to my aid," she explained, "for he will hemstitch the suspenders and sash together where they are basted, ip front and back, and will then hemstitch the raw edge. When this comes back to me I will slip the outer edge from the hemstitching and have a picot edge, which makes the prettiest sort of finish."

The luncheon set was made from four strips of pale yellow organdie. They were basted together, to be hemstitched later, and then cut to circular shape. The scraps left over, when some cretonne over-draperies were made, were next utilized; the yellow rose design of this cretonne was fortunately in large flowers, and these were cut from the background and appliqued on the organdie, forming a border about the edge. Smaller pieces made the doilies which went with this very attractive luncheon set. And the odd-piece bag was put away at the end of a very pleasant and easy afternoon's work.

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Slippers and Shoes

In some future history of shoes and footwear the present period will surely take a prominent place. In few times has so much craft and workmanship and general interest been bestowed upon the beautiful slippers and shoes which women wear for hours of ease or for dancing.

Developments in dancing-shoe ornamentation occur daily. A new but already well-established decorative addition to the shoe is something to give the appearance of winged feet. Hence tiny and brilliantly colored feathers, clustered into wing form, are fastened to the shoe above the buckle and stand upright over the instep of the dancer. Beautiful dyes give these feathered adornments a resplendence which lends an extra charm to the skimming feet of the dancer. Nor need the wings of the expert dancer necessarily be of feathers; a favorite device, tip-tilting above the buckle of many a pretty shoe, is a painted gauze butterfly, or a dragonfly of gauze, gilded and painted in iridescent colors.

Otherwise the dancing shoe of the age lacks nothing in beauty. Every kind of elaborate brocade is used in its manufacture, and the modern shoemaker will confess to utilizing sometimes an exceptionally fine piece of silk furnishing brocade for shoe wear. The necessity for many shoes has enormously influenced woman's attitude toward them. No longer will they discard them until they are completely worn out. Hence recovering shoes has become a new trade. In one of the most heavily rented streets in London a salon in which shoes are recovered is being most successfully run by an enterprising woman and her friends. To this salon favorite shoes are sent, to be recovered at half the cost of a new pair.

The woman whose purse is a moderate one covers her own in these times. The quickest method is by cutting material to the exact shape of the worn shoe, leaving the barest margin of stuff to be poked and pressed between the sole and the upper with such a homely instrument as a knitting needle. The new material is glued over the worn fabric, and practice and dexterity are the means by which the deed is accomplished neatly.

Girls with a small dress allowance, who like scarlet or jade heels to their black satin slippers, will cut a piece of satin the requisite color to the shape of the heel. The material has to be cut on the cross; and this piece of satin they glue on, stretching it well and turning in the edges at the fore part of the heel, beneath the instep.

One need not be a very erudite student of dress and its history to find that slippers and shoes, throughout the ages and throughout the nations, have been most fascinating, and just a peep into any good museum will generally afford a charming glimpse of what women wore in the past. Pick out a pair of five-inch-high-heeled shoes which stepped over the cobblestones of bygone days, or a pair bearing a faded scrap of tricolor, and you will have romance conjured up immediately.

Old China On the Dinner Table

It is more especially during those seasons of the year when flowers are less plentiful that we are on the lookout for something that will add gayety and charm to the appearance of our dinner tables. We are most of us aware of the decorative qualities of fruit, and well know the delightful effect of a bowl heaped high with apples, oranges, grapes, bananas and so on. But, although we are, no doubt, careful to see that the bowl containing the fruit is pleasing in shape and color, we are sometimes contented to use the same bowl week in week out; it is "the fruit bowl" in fact, and it does not occur to us to vary it.

Now, if we were to examine the resources of our household we should probably find that quite a number of our possessions might take their turn in adorning the family dinner table with excellent effect. Nothing, for instance, can quite compare with the effect of really rare old china, either European or oriental, on the dinner table. Of late years, and contrary to the customs of our grandmothers, who made practical use of the "best china" on gala occasions, it has become the custom to put our old china plates and dishes away in safety, probably behind glass doors, using them only as ornaments. It may be the better way, and in view of the disappearance of many fine old services of table china it probably is, but no one who has once seen the effect of a really fine old porcelain service in use on the dinner table will deny that the modern way has its drawbacks as well as its advantages.

In the matter of a centerpiece of old china, however, there need be no apprehension as to its safety, for the mistress of the house can easily take full charge of it herself, and if the experiment is made of using a fine old dish or bowl, or even an ornament, as the centerpiece of the table, the beauty of the effect may come almost as a surprise. Care must of course be taken that there is no clash between the coloring and design of the china used for the service of the table and the center ornament.

Possibly in the china cabinet in the drawing room there may be found a carefully guarded pair of old china figures holding up, or presiding over, little trays or dishes, or a pierced dish or basket of old Wedgwood or Worcester china, and no harm will come to them if they are carefully placed on the dining room table and given their chance of doing service as fruit holders for a few nights, while their beauties will be displayed to much greater advantage than in the china cupboard or on the mantelpiece.

A really fine piece of glass or china will hold its own by its intrinsic merits of design and color with no added enhancement from flowers or fruit; a very good effect was obtained by one housewife by placing a beautifully shaped bowl, or raised and covered cup, of deep-toned amber glass in the center of a highly polished dinner table of old mahogany. No table cloth was used, only mats of the most filmy embroidered muslin and of small dimensions, which proved no hindrance to the reflections in the shining surface of the table.

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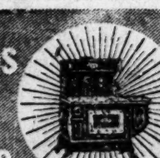


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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

RELATIVE VALUES OF COMMODITIES

While Index Numbers Give General Idea of Prices, Dates and Other Comparisons Are Necessary to Get Fair Estimate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Since inflation began to play fast and loose with the nominal prices of commodities, the need has been found in all countries of discovering some other measure of their relative values. In the old days it meant something to say that the price of coal had increased 50 per cent. In these days the statement would be without interest if it were not completed by a comparison with the relative movements of other commodity prices. The only way at present of making such a comparison is to adjust the nominal value of a commodity at different dates by reference to the relative index numbers of general price levels. In this way index numbers of all kinds have come to acquire an importance which in pre-war days they did not possess; and the increased attention which in consequence has been given to the best-known index numbers in all countries, has resulted in the discovery that most of them are in some way deficient or unsatisfactory.

Study of Indices

Professor Cassel, the Swedish economist, recently published a comparative study of index numbers in the United States of America and the United Kingdom. He found something to criticize in all of them, but preferred the Bureau of Labor to Bradstreet and the Statists' index (or Sauerbeck's) to the Economists' or the British Board of Trade's. Professor Flux, of the statistical department of the British Board of Trade, also recently made a study of the subject and communicated his results to the Statistical Society in London in a paper read toward the end of January and soon to be published in the society's journal. As a result of Professor Flux's investigation the old series of Board of Trade index numbers is to be abandoned and a new start is to be made on a different system. Everywhere accuracy seems to have been sacrificed to continuity, and the old system of compiling indices of wholesale prices has continued unrevised, until the new importance of the subject pointed to the need for revision.

In a number of leading European countries there are no index numbers at all and the Statistical Bulletin of the Supreme Economic Council, which collates them all, is almost more remarkable for its omissions than for what it contains. In Italy there is Ricardo Bacchi and in Sweden there are several, of which the best is the Svensk Handelsblad. But practically nowhere is there an index number which is sufficiently reliable to become the premise of an argument, without being first protected by a variety of provisos. Altogether the time seems to have come when the whole subject might with advantage be reviewed by statistical departments in all countries.

Relative Value of Index

What, however, is really far more important than the general level of wholesale prices which is reflected in all these indices is the relative value of commodities within the indices themselves. Great movements in trade and in the adjustment of international indebtedness are often not great movements in the volume of trade but rather in the relative values at which commodities are exchanged for one another. The corn price of machinery and the cotton price of steel, for example, may be the really significant thing between one country and another.

In a recent number of the Federal Reserve Bulletin two tables were published which suggest a comparison of relative values. The first gave simply the Bureau of Labor index numbers since 1913, in terms of percentages of the 1913 index. The second gave the prices of some thirty commodities, also in terms of 1913 price. It only remained to divide the figures in the second table by the relevant figures in the first in order to appreciate the movements in relative values which have taken place since pre-war days. The results of this sum in simple division show how much of any two commodities could be exchanged today as compared with the amounts exchangeable in 1913.

Working Out the Answer

This calculation was not made in the Bulletin; but it leads to some interesting results, and shows the changes in relative commodity values from year to year and in the later period from month to month. The same procedure can, of course, be followed equally well with the commodity values that go to constitute Bradstreet's monthly index—one of the few index numbers which are published together with the whole of the statistical data on which they are based.

If the 1913 value of exchangeable amounts of the different commodities is represented by 100 in every case, the value of similar amounts today ranges from 30 to 261 even within the comparatively short list for which the evidence is given in the Federal Reserve Bulletin. In January, 1920, the index for cotton, worked out in this way, is 123, for wheat flour 127, for sugar 145, and for copper 49. By October, nine months later, the relative values had shifted for cotton to 73, for flour to 103, for sugar to 112, and for copper to 47.

The price of commodities in terms of one another is, in fact, revealed as being astonishingly unstable. Apart from the discovery of vast new sources of supply, there can be no good reason for any wide difference between relative commodity values in the world as a whole from one year to another; and it is difficult to resist the conclusion that in these changes of relative value one is witnessing the process of general economic readjustment which will set trade flowing again in its accustomed channels.

Order Is Changed

At present the whole order in which commodities are preferred to one another is startlingly different from the order prevailing in 1914. For example, if one takes the Federal Reserve Bulletin list, coke, which stood twenty-seventh in July, 1914, with a relative index of 77, stood first in October, 1920, with an index of 261. Yellow pine flooring started twentieth with 94 and finishes second with 151. On the other hand, hams, which start fourth at 106, fall by October, 1920, to fourteenth with 95, and cotton, beginning fifth on the list at 105, ends by being twenty-fifth at 73.

Some of the changes here illustrated are familiar enough from the trend of nominal prices, but many more are a little unsuspected and would not have been detected by a study of market movements. For example, similar calculations applied to the group indices published by Bradstreet's show that in relative value hides and leather have lost little or nothing during 1920, while chemicals and dyes have gained consistently. Pursued further, this method leads to statistical results which go far toward explaining the movements of international trade since the armistice.

VALUE OF PACKING TRADE IN CANADA

Comparative Figures for Past Three Years Show Importance of Industry in Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—It is but natural that Canada being an important producer of live stock should also develop an important meat-packing industry around which are to be found many smaller industries that have grown out of it. The importance of this industry is to be seen in a report on its operations for 1919 recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This shows that in this year it stood second among the manufacturing industries of Canada for the value of its product, which was $229,231,000. The plants reported on were 82 in number.

The capital investment in 1919 was $93,363,000. The number of employees is returned as 13,200, the wages and salaries paid being $15,302,000. The cost at the plants of the materials used in 1919 was $175,133,000, the value of the product being $233,936,913. During the war and also in 1919 the exports of meat products reached very high figures, which last year were not maintained, due very largely to the return of certain European meat products to the British markets and the continued existence in the United Kingdom of large stocks accumulated during the war. In 1918 the value of meat exports was $80,000,000. In 1919 these exports were $108,000,000. For 1920 the figures were about $51,000,000.

REPORT OF BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Gross sales of the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the year 1920 amounted to $73,542,666, compared with $34,307,777 in 1919 and $123,179,252 in 1918. The company earned net profits of $4,428,519 in 1920, against $5,776,243 in 1919.

The full 7 per cent dividends on both common and preferred call for $2,800,000, so that last year there was a surplus of $1,628,519 from the year's operations. The earnings on the common amounted to $15.01 last year and $21.76 the year before.

The company does not include in the net profits any of the estimated profits on deferred payment business done which last year was of large volume.

At the end of 1919 Baldwin had $3,441,020 cash and $7,046,457 Liberty bonds included in its total of $31,772,355 current assets. At the end of 1920 its total current assets amounted to $37,510,113, including $1,371,509 cash and $1,000,000 Liberty bonds. The increase in current assets came principally in $6,728,845 Republic of Poland 5 per cent bonds, $4,143,750 Belgian Treasury notes of 6 per cent and $1,592,069 Rumanian Treasury 7 per cent notes, an expansion of a little less than $6,000,000 in inventory values and of nearly $11,000,000 in accounts receivable and about $5,000,000 in accounts payable.

"Notwithstanding the present unsatisfactory condition of business the world over," said Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, "there is every reason to believe that the works may be operated at the same percentage of capacity during 1921 as they have in the year just closed."

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The wheat market declined yesterday, after climbing on the two previous days. March, from an opening of 1.72, closed at 1.71¼, and May closed at 1.62, after an opening of 1.64½. Corn also declined, May opening at 71¾ and closing at 71¼. July, opening unchanged, closed at 73½. There was little business in hogs, prices being about 15 points lower, with $10.15 for mostly good quality. Provisions were easy. May rye 1.45½, July rye 1.29½a, May barley 67½b, May pork 21.50a, May lard 12.25a, July lard 12.62a, May ribs 11.23a, July ribs 11.67a.

RESPONSIBILITY OF A CREDITOR NATION

Governor Harding of the United States Federal Reserve Board Discusses Financial and Economic Conditions in Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—American responsibility to other countries, because of its position as a creditor nation, is pointed out by Governor Harding of the United States Federal Reserve Board in his annual report made to Congress on Wednesday.

"Upon the United States in a large measure," he said, "the solvency and financial stability of many other countries depend. This fact greatly increases the responsibility which rests upon the American banking system and calls for the exercise of sound judgment and the strict observance of sound financial and economic principles.

"War-time expenditures and the profound modifications of the country's economic system make it imperative," he continued, "that the utmost care be taken to conserve our credit and preserve the basis of our prosperity to avoid the extreme conditions prevailing in other countries."

In readjustment of business, the report says the country is generally recognized as having passed the crisis and in looking to the future "a spirit of greater confidence prevails." As the year closed there were many indications that business generally was beginning to adjust itself to new conditions and was preparing to proceed on a sounder and saner basis.

"Because of the accumulation of foreign commodities, however, for which there is no market," he said, "countries which have been sending us their surplus products find they have nothing marketable with which to pay for their imports from us.

Trade May Be Cut

"We find ourselves, therefore, with a large export trade which is being paid for only in part by a great portion of the world, and this trade is fast approaching a point where it may be cut drastically to the most vital essentials unless the normal credit and buying power of Europe can be restored."

This restoration is only possible if American raw materials go forward steadily over an extended period against long time credits. Foodstuffs, he said, should be promptly paid for as they go into immediate consumption.

"We are, therefore, brought face to face," he said, "with the problems of how we can best extend long-time credits to European countries in order to enable them to reconstruct their industries and how we can extend credit to other countries in order to enable them also to make shipments to Europe which otherwise would be made to the United States and glut our domestic market."

By means of corporations organized under the Edge Act for financing foreign trade, it was pointed out, long-time credits may be granted to finance exports, not only from the United States but from foreign countries as well.

Financing exports to Europe through credits extended by the government he considered a war-time expedient.

Combined Earnings

Gross earnings of all federal reserve banks combined increased from $102,000,000 in 1919 to $181,000,000 in 1920. Over 82 per cent of these earnings came from paper discounted for member banks, the average daily holdings of which aggregated $2,530,000,000 during 1920, as compared with $1,908,000,000 in 1919.

Governor Harding denied that the board's policy of raising discount rates brought the price reductions and industrial depression, as so often charged. He also denied charges of farmers that the board's policy of deflation caused them to lose money on their 1920 bumper crops because they could not borrow to hold products for a high market.

Rediscount operations between federal reserve banks, including bills purchased from other federal reserve banks, during the year amounted to $3,676,729,000, as compared with $2,658,254,000 in 1919 and $660,638,000 in 1918. Adding to these transactions the bills purchased and allotted to other federal reserve banks by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the total interdistrict movement of mills during the year aggregated $4,403,686,000, as compared with $3,397,753,000 for 1919 and $835,498,000 for 1918.

The board has no further amendments to the Federal Reserve Act to suggest, Governor Harding said. He voiced its opposition to any legislation which would impair the ability of the federal reserve banks to exercise the proper control over their credit transactions as well as legislation tending to remove the wise limitations now imposed by the Federal Reserve Act upon the character of paper eligible for discount.

The report quotes wholesale price indexes to show the cost of living is lower in the United States than in any of the other principal countries. Price reduction on German goods helped to bring the big price break in the United States and throughout the world.

URAL COAL PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Russia—Over 6,000,000 poods of coal were produced from the Ural coal mines in December, which exceeds the November output by 7 per cent. The Yegorinsky anthracite mines produced 350,000 poods, the biggest output for any month of 1920.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Swiss Federal Council has passed a bill restricting importations as protection for home industries.

The Honduran Minister of Finance has submitted to the National Congress a bill providing for the establishment of a gold basis for the currency of Honduras.

The Barnsdall Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Barnsdall Corporation, has called for redemption the $1,500,000 6 per cent gold notes under the trust agreement dated July 1, 1919, at par and accrued interest. Holders of the notes will be paid on presentation to the Guaranty Trust Company on or after March 1.

The finance department at Ottawa reports ordinary revenue for the 10 months ended January 31, 1921, of $383,835,567 against $288,230,911 for the same period in 1919-1920. Ordinary expenditures during the same period were $313,809,278 for 1920-1921, against $271,352,190. Capital expenditures in January were $20,507,850, against $62,179,734 in January, 1920. The net national debt now stands at $2,302,723,021.

The Berlin consulate office reports Germany's production of hard coal in 1920, up to the close of November, as 119,420,430 tons, compared with 105,809,196 in 1919, and 159,512,684 in 1913. Production figures for all three periods are exclusive of the output of Alsace-Lorraine, Sare and Pfalz.

A commercial treaty is being negotiated between Tzecho-Slovakia and Italy.

A reduction of 20 per cent in wages at the Scotia steel plant at the Sydney mines, effective February 20, has been announced by Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company.

Dillon, Read & Co. are offering $6,000,000 15-year 7½ per cent equipment trust gold certificates of the United Railways of Havana at 99 and accrued dividend, a yield of about 7⅝ per cent. The certificates are issued against railway equipment purchases in the United States at cash cost of $10,834,180.

Investments of 140 savings banks of New York State in mortgages and real estate bonds were increased in 1920 by $128,809,000, and it is expected $250,000,000 more will be available this year. It is thought this new money will have an important bearing on the housing situation. The total invested in mortgage holdings is now $1,169,905,000.

A 20 per cent reduction in wages for independent steel plants of the Mahoning Valley, Ohio, and Shenango Valley, Pennsylvania, has been announced, effective February 16. The reduction affects 40,000 men. Common labor is reduced from 46 cents to 37 cents an hour, but will be paid time and a half for overtime.

A representative of the Philippine Trust Company is expected to arrive in New York within the next few weeks to arrange a loan of from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000, to be used to take up loans, now held by banks, to sugar industries, and to otherwise aid planters. It is understood the loan has the approval of the government.

A 10 per cent wage reduction, effective immediately, has been announced at four Atlantic coast yards of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for hourly and piece work.

DIVIDENDS

The California Packing Corporation has declared usual quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, payable March 15 to holders of record February 28.

The Federal Mining-Smelting Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 15 to holders of record February 23. Three months ago a disbursement of 1¾ per cent was paid.

The directors of the Quaker Oats Company have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable May 31 to holders of record May 2, and reduced the common stock quarterly dividend from 3 per cent to 1½ per cent, payable April 15 to holders of record April 1. The annual report will be sent out as usual about February 24.

The International Cotton Mills have declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, a reduction of $1 from the previous dividend. Regular quarterly of $1.75 a share on the preferred has been declared, both payable March 1 on stock of record February 21.

DULLNESS PREVAILS IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—The stock markets were dull and drooping yesterday. Money rates remained firm. Home rails were heavy, owing to the unfavorable contracting trade outlook and high working costs.

Dollar descriptions were flabby in sympathy with New York exchange. Argentile rails weakened again and Mexicans lacked steadiness. Gilt-edged issues lost ground and French loans sold off.

Consols, money 46¾, off 1. British 5s, 85¼, off ⅛; 4½s 78¼, unchanged.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wednesday	Tuesday	Parity
Sterling	$3.91¼	$3.91½	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0747½	.0738	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0778½	.0770	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1667	.1647	.1930
Lire	.0370¾	.0368	.1930
Guilders	.34½	.3443	.4020
German marks	.0173½	.0171½	.2380
Canadian dollar	.87⅝	.877	....
Argentine pesos	.3428	.34625	.4245
Pesetas	.1422	.1418	.1923
Swedish kroner	.2255	.2255	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1785	.1790	.2680
Danish kroner	.1860	.1855	.2680

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A quarterly dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Friday, April 15, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 18, 1921.

On account of the Annual Meeting the transfer books will be closed from Saturday, March 19, to Tuesday, March 29, 1921, both days included.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

TARIFF CONCERNS THE WOOL TRADE

Comparatively Heavy Purchases Abroad by United States Buyers in Anticipation of Possible Congressional Action

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The wool trade has been apprehensive during the past few weeks because of the tariff situation. Many manufacturers and merchants have large consignments of wool en route from the foreign primary markets which will require several weeks to reach port, besides which there are considerable quantities of wool purchased and are still awaiting shipment. Naturally, then, with the possibility that the Emergency Tariff Bill might be enacted within a few days, they have felt concerned over the outlook, although the consensus of opinion still is that the Emergency Tariff, notwithstanding it has a good chance of being passed by the Senate and sent to the President, never will become a law. The uncertainty in the situation has been sufficient, however, to cause some importers to recall orders, which had been cabled, more especially on scoured wools, which under the proposed Emergency Tariff carry a triple duty that is prohibitive and would force the importer to divert such imports to foreign markets, thereby standing to incur a loss. On the other hand, there have been new orders cabled for greasy wools on the part of some even who have been in close touch with the situation in Washington and who evidently are strongly convinced that the tariff bill will not become a law at the current session of Congress.

Difficulty With Shipping

Shipping accommodations from the several foreign primary markets is a matter that is not being arranged too easily, and congestion at some of the foreign ports, notably in Buenos Aires, is pronounced, the situation in this respect being aggravated by the Labor disturbances, always present at the River Plate. In spite of this difficulty America is taking large quantities of wool from the foreign markets this year, and has already exported hither from Buenos Aires some 10,000,000 pounds more than had been sent up to the same date last year. Heavy purchases have been in order, also in Australia for this market, and even as late as the present week America is reported to have been the leading buyer in the sales in Brisbane and Geelong, where prices have been maintained on a steady basis, especially for the best merinos. In New Zealand, America has bought rather sparingly, although this has been easily understood, in view of the paucity of shipping and the comparatively poor selection of wools offered up to the present time. Prices have not varied in the foreign markets greatly during the past week, except that in Buenos Aires there has been a tendency to mark up values, more especially on the medium to low grade crossbreds, by 1 cent to 2 cents a pound, largely because of American competition.

At the sale in Liverpool, prices on the best merinos which were wanted for this side were well maintained on the basis of the closing rates in London, although other descriptions were off about 5 to 10 per cent. An offering of 16,000 bales of Colonial wools was made at Hull yesterday, the selection being a good one. The next London Colonial wool auction series commences February 22, during which it is planned to offer 118,000 bales, of which 70,000 will be government wool and the balance new clip wool offered for account of growers.

Fair Domestic Business

So far as the domestic market is concerned, there has been a fair volume of business being done more or less regularly, although the activity has lessened a bit in the last few days. The manufacturers are getting some business, however, and are coming into the market to cover their requirements to a fair extent. This fact is keeping the market firm and, in conjunction with the advance in exchange as well as the imminence of a higher tariff in the course of a few weeks, is even serving to advance values slightly, good fine and fine medium domestic wools of fair staple being quotable at about 5 cents a scoured pound above the level prevailing a fortnight ago, wools of this type now selling according to staple and general condition in the clean range of 75@85 cents. Some business in Australian combing merinos is reported on the clean basis of about $1 for good 64s and $1.15 for good 70s. The English Government holdings of merino pieces have been largely cleared, fairly good wools of this type having been sold to the extent of several thousand bales at around 55 cents, clean basis." Medium wools have not been especially active during the past week, but are quoted firm. Low combing wools, also, have been less active on spot but are firm. There has been some call for medium scoured wools, selling, according to description, generally in the range of 35 to 45 cents for quarters and three-eighths. There has been a substantial movement in half blood and fine noils, one of the largest mills being credited with taking about 10,000 bags, at from 35 to 45 cents. Included were some quarter bloods at from 25 to 28.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY

Capital Stock
To Yield About 8¾%

With current earnings reported to be the largest in the Company's history, this stock may now be purchased around the low prices of the year.

The Gillette Company has no inventory problem, no price readjustments and the demand for its razors and blades is constantly increasing, as it has been for the past seventeen years.

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SCOTTISH LINEN TRADE IN SLUMP

Many of the Manufacturers Report Dearth of Orders, No Matter How Low Prices Are

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—The present position of the Scottish linen industry gives rise for serious alarm. Many firms who employ many thousands of workers have not booked an order for two months and no matter how low prices are offered by manufacturers buyers hold back orders. At present the Dunfermline mills are now running only two days a week.

Although they are fast losing money, jute merchants in the Dundee district are carrying on in the belief that as the world's markets have long been starved business will soon improve. Overseas cables, however, announce that unwanted stocks have reached immense proportions.

An important delegation representing the American dry goods trade is to visit this country soon with the object of getting into closer touch with British textile producers, and efforts are being made to wipe out a feeling of bitterness caused by the wholesale cancellation of American orders early in the price slump. Consuls have been instructed to give their help in settling disputes arising out of these cancellations.

NEW YORK MARKET DULL AND HESITANT

NEW YORK, New York—Public interest in the trading in the stock market was light yesterday, and the dull and hesitant session received its sole impulse from the professional element. Under short covering rails, motors, and steels strengthened. General Asphalt preferred, International Harvester, and Remington Typewriter strengthened. Call money was easy, high at 7 and low at 6. The day's turnover totaled 588,600 shares.

The market closed with a stronger tone, with the following quotations: Steel 84⅝, up ⅛; Studebaker 61, up 2; Baldwin 92; Retail Stores 57⅝, up ⅞; Reading 76⅛, off ¼.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York—Average prices of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

		Changes from		
	Tuesday	Monday	Month ago	Year ago
Highest grd rails	77.56	..	—1.34	+2.02
Second grd rails	73.76	—.05	—1.40	+2.42
Pub utility bonds	71.34	—.10	+1.09	—1.13
Industrial bonds	86.59	—.08	+.74	—2.36
Combined avge.	77.31	—.06	—.23	+.42

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. March 13.62, May 14.12, July 14.45, October 14.86, December 15.10, spot quiet; middling 13.90.

SURVEY OF TRADING ON FRENCH BOURSE

Review of January Business Finds Rentes Firm With Upward Tendency—Actions of Some Other Securities Not So Strong

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—A general survey of the principal shares which are dealt in on the Paris Bourse at the end of the first month of the year is perhaps helpful. French rentes are decidedly good. They are not only firm but show an upward tendency. The old 3 per cents are most in favor on the market. They are selling at 59 francs, or thereabout. The war loans, which change hands less frequently, keep their position, and the subsequent 5 and 6 per cents of 1920 do not recede. In the foreign funds the fluctuation of the exchange makes the buying and selling price uncertain. The Spanish loans fell still further but show a disposition to recover. The Russian funds are no longer sought since the hope of obtaining payment on the old coupons is fast disappearing. On the other hand, the Ottoman funds are very animated at the fresh disposition to revise the treaty of Sèvres. It was announced, too, that an accord had been accepted by the Turkish Government creating the interallied control of finances. A payment of 1s. 3d. on old coupons also helps the Unified Turks. Argentine shares suffered some reaction, as did Brazilians. Bulgarian shares maintain their position. There is some progress in Rumanians. The payment of coupons in arrears will be made in successive sections, beginning with the older issues.

The banks and establishments of credit are on the whole inclined to improve. The Credit Français is most actively negotiated. The Union Parisienne is stable and the Banque de Paris somewhat better. Other notable institutions which seem to offer sound propositions are the Compagnie Algerienne, the Credit Foncier d'Algerie, the Credit Lyonnais, and the Credit Foncier de France, which is preparing a new emission.

In the railroad companies there is also a cheerful note. The Est passes from 636 to 650, the Nord from 970 to 1005, the Lyon from 835 to 841. The Orleans company opened negotiations at New York for the placing of a loan of 50,000,000 francs on bonds of that company. The shares, therefore, progressed from 910 to 935. The Nord-Sud and the Metropolitan are also excellent.

In the maritime transports the Transatlantique has regained its course at 300 francs. Curiously two convocations which have been sent to shareholders have not resulted in obtaining a quorum for an extraordinary meeting, and the directors have decided that the next convocation will be for a meeting to consider the augmentation of capital only, and not to consider the modification of the nominal value of the shares. The Chargeurs Reunis have made a remarkable recovery. It is under the patronage of this society that there has just been created in Portugal the Comptoir Franco-Portugais. In addition a cargo-boat of 7500 tons to voyage to and from the West African coast has just been launched. The Suez Canal Company announces that its receipts from January 1 to 16 reached nearly 7,000,000 francs—that is, nearly 500,000 more than in the corresponding period of last year.

Metallurgical shares—the Acieries de France, the Fives-Lille, the Acieries de Longwy, the Basse-Loire—show little irregularity, but the mining shares have fallen. Petroleum shares are not very brilliant just now.

IN A TIME LIKE THIS

When large industrial organizations are passing dividends; when market quotations record an unprecedented shrinkage in the value of stocks that have a long record of earnings behind them, there is one class of investors who are confident and comfortable.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

AUSTRALIANS WIN FOURTH VICTORY

Marylebone Cricket Club Team Loses the Fourth Consecutive Test Match of the Present Series at Melbourne, Victoria

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Wednesday)—The Australians defeated the Marylebone Cricket Club touring team by eight wickets here today, thereby gaining the fourth consecutive victory in the present test match series. The play recommenced today with J. S. Ryder and William Gregory at wicket, the English bowling being entrusted to P. G. H. Fender and H. Howell.

Requiring but 119 runs to win the Australians set about the task in a leisurely fashion, and despite gallant efforts of the oft-changed bowlers, the score gradually mounted. Before lunch was taken, Ryder and Gregory had obtained the required number of runs, being not out 54 and 76, respectively. There is only one more test match left for decision, this being scheduled for February 25 at Sydney.

SLOW HEADWAY IN SECOND DIVISION

Leading Football Players in the Goal-Scoring List Fail to Score a Single Goal on January 22

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—As none of the leading half-dozen players on the goal-scoring list of the second division of the Association Football League succeeded in scoring a goal on January 22, no noteworthy change was recorded. In fact only three players out of the 22 teams engaged increased their aggregates by more than one goal, these worthies being J. C. Lane of Birmingham, R. Thompson of Leeds United, and E. King of Leicester City, each of whom netted twice. Harry Sargeaunt, Hull City's latest acquisition, kept up his consistent form by scoring a goal against Coventry City, but J. Paterson of Leicester City, another very consistent performer, failed to find the net. The list:

Player and club—	Goals
W. Blood, Bursiem Port Vale	19
S. C. Puddefoot, West Ham United	18
A. R. Hawes, South Shields	14
J. Heathcote, Blackpool	13
Harry Hampton, Birmingham	12
J. Gill, Cardiff City	12
A. E. Watkin, Stoke	12
J. M. McIntyre, Sheffield Wednesday	11
A. Cashmore, Cardiff City	11
S. Stevens, Notts County	11
J. R. Spaven, Notts Forest	11
J. Paterson, Leicester City	11
Harry Woods, South Shields	9
W. T. Pocock, Bristol City	9
R. Thompson, Leeds United	9
J. C. Wilcox, Bristol City	9
C. Edmond, Wolverhampton Wanderers	9
A. Potts, Wolverhampton Wanderers	8
John Crosbie, Birmingham	8
Donald Cock, Fulham	8
W. Benton, Blackpool	7
M. F. Ellson, Leeds United	7
Bullock, Bury	7
W. Tempest, Stoke	7
W. R. Wainscoat, Barnsley	7
Harry Sargeaunt, Hull City	7
James Barrass, Blackpool	6
S. Richards, Notts County	6
F. Burrill, Wolverhampton Wanderers	6
Harry Bedford, Notts Forest	6
Albert Pynegar, Leicester City	5
J. Trotter, Bury	5
Harry Kirk, Bristol City	5
J. Halliwell, Barnsley	5
John Tonner, Clapton Orient	5
Joseph Lees, Rotherham County	5
Richard Parker, South Shields	5
T. Page, Bursiem Port Vale	5
A. R. Leafe, West Ham United	5
J. F. Crawford, Hull City	5
J. Murphy, Bury	5
J. C. Lane, Birmingham	5
A. A. Pape, Rotherham County	4
James McCall, Stoke	4
D. Brown, Stoke	4
G. West, Cardiff City	4
Samuel Tonner, Clapton Orient	4
S. Brooks, Wolverhampton Wanderers	4
Sydney Harrold, Notts Forest	4
J. C. Whitehouse, Birmingham	4

CORINTHIAN IS FIRST TO ACT

Yacht Club Changes Its Racing Rules to Govern the Use of the Marconi Rig

Specially for The Christian Science Moniter

BOSTON, Massachusetts—With the Corinthian Yacht Club now conforming to the new rules of the Long Island Sound Yacht Racing Association it is expected that all of the big yacht clubs of this State will adopt them before the 1921 racing season gets under way.

At the annual meetings of the Corinthian, Eastern, and Boston yacht clubs the question of the Marconi rig came up for discussion, and committees were appointed by each to take up the subject. This action by the Corinthian is the first taken by one of these clubs, and it is expected that the others will follow.

The Corinthian amended Rule 1 of its racing rules so as to impose certain penalties as follows:

A sloop shall not have more than 82 per cent of its sail area as measured abaft the mast. When a jib-headed, or so-called Marconi sail is used abaft a mast, the distance from the deck at the aft side of mast to the top of the upper halyard sheaves, or highest point of attachment of halyard, shall not exceed the following limits without penalty: For yachts with one mast, 1.7 times the square root of the sail area plus 5. For yachts with more than one mast, 1.4 times the square root of the sail area plus 5. Should the limit be exceeded, the excess shall be multiplied by 2 and added to the perpendicular (p) in figuring the sail area. When a headboard or club is used, the intersection of the projection of two leech with the aft side of mast shall not exceed the limit noted above except under similar penalty.

It is expected that the racing for the Lipton Cup in Class P in Marblehead waters this summer will be held with the yachts using existing rigs by agreement of the owners.

HEDDON TAKES BILLIARD TITLE

Defeats P. N. Collins, 1920 Champion, in Final Game of Class A Amateur Tourney

CLASS A AMATEUR BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Player—	Wn.	Lst.	H.R.	P.C.
Charles Heddon	5	1	139	.833
P. N. Collins	4	2	92	.666
E. T. Appleby	4	2	118	.666
F. S. Appleby	4	2	55	.666
R. M. Lord	2	4	54	.333
E. A. Renner	1	5	67	.166
Dr. A. I. Brown	1	5	61	.166

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Charles Heddon of Dowagiac, Michigan, is the 1921 champion Class A amateur 18.2 balk-line billiard player of the United States following his victory over P. N. Collins of Chicago, Illinois, the 1920 champion, in the final match of the tournament at the Cleveland Athletic Club, Tuesday night, 300 to 247.

While the game did not come up to championship class, as it required 36 innings, it was filled with thrilling shots and dramatic moments. Collins made high runs of 45 in the sixth inning and 30 in the eighth. Heddon started out poorly but scored 42 in the thirteenth, 56 in the twenty-fourth, 37 in the twenty-eighth, and 24 in the thirty-third.

In addition to winning the tournament, Heddon set up a new high-run mark of 139. It was his third national tournament. In 1916 he tied for third place, while in 1918 he came in second.

SMITH MAINTAINS THE LEAD EASILY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The positions of the leading goal-scorers in the first division of the Association Football League remained practically unaltered after the matches on January 22. G. W. Elliott of Middlesbrough considerably enhanced his aggregate by scoring two goals against Sheffield United, bringing his total to 21, and thus drawing level with W. H. Walker of Aston Villa, who failed to score. Another player to reach the "20" mark was Joseph Anderson of Burnley. Joseph Smith, Bolton Wanderers' star marksman, scored another goal, and thus easily maintained the premier position, which he had held for so many weeks. Sunderland's captain, C. M. Buchan, who had for some time been idle so far as goal-scoring was concerned, placed two points to his credit against Liverpool, and thus slightly advanced his position.

Player and club—	Goals
Joseph Smith, Bolton Wanderers	25
W. H. Walker, Aston Villa	21
G. W. Elliott, Middlesbrough	21
Joseph Anderson, Burnley	20
Thomas Browell, Manchester City	19
Richard Kelly, Burnley	17
Neil Harris, Newcastle United	16
Bert Bliss, Tottenham Hotspur	15
C. M. Buchan, Sunderland	13
Frank Roberts, Bolton Wanderers	12
David McLean, Bradford	12
W. Chambers, Liverpool	12
P. Dawson, Blackburn Rovers	12
Frederick Pagnam, Arsenal	11
R. Johnson, Liverpool	11
W. Cross, Burnley	11
L. Hawksworth, Blackburn Rovers	10
G. S. Seymour, Newcastle United	10
J. G. Cock, Chelsea	10
James Seed, Tottenham Hotspur	9
R. Parker, Everton	9
Clement Stephenson, Aston Villa	9
Frederick Morris, W. Bromwich Albion	8
H. A. White, Arsenal	8
Miller, Manchester United	8
R. Woodhouse, Preston North End	8
William Murphy, Manchester City	8
James Ferris, Chelsea	8
Charles Wilson, Tottenham Hotspur	7
Stanley Davies, Preston North End	7
H. Johnson, Sheffield United	7
Richard Bond, Bradford City	7
C. Crossley, Everton	7
J. H. Dimmock, Tottenham Hotspur	7
William Kirton, Aston Villa	7
Andrew Smailes, Newcastle United	7
C. Harrison, Everton	7
Edward Partridge, Manchester United	7
R. Forshaw, Liverpool	6
Frederick Walden, Tottenham Hotspur	6
T. W. Boyle, Burnley	6
Peter Quinn, Preston North End	6
Horace Barnes, Manchester City	6
W. Howson, Bradford City	6

FRANCE CHALLENGES FOR THE DAVIS CUP

NEW YORK, New York—A challenge from France for the Davis Cup was received by the United States Lawn Tennis Association yesterday. This is the fifth challenge received, the British Isles, India, Spain and Australasia having already given notification of their intention to compete for the international tennis trophy.

Entries will close March 15 and it is expected that from three to five additional nations will be added to the lists by that date. The drawings will be made immediately after the closing of entries and when the various nations have been paired for the preliminary rounds the date and place of each match will be left to the countries interested. It is likely that several of these matches, either preliminary or semifinals, will be played in this country.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL RESULTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland (Wednesday)—In the Scottish Association Football League today, Falkirk defeated Kilmarnock by 2 to 0. In the Scottish Cup replays, Hearts defeated Clyde 3 to 2 and Alloa defeated Clydebank 1 to 0.

CLOSE RACE IN NORTHERN UNION

Four Teams Holding Top Positions Will Face Each Other for Supremacy at End of Season

NORTHERN RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION LEAGUE STANDING

(To January 22 inclusive)

	W.	L.	D.	Pts For	Pts Agst	P. C.
Hull Kingston R.	17	4	0	266	137	80.95
Swinton	17	5	0	224	149	77.37
Hull	16	6	0	394	179	72.72
St. Helens Rec.	14	5	1	219	89	72.50
Wigan	15	6	1	265	118	70.45
Halifax	16	7	0	317	125	69.56
Leeds	15	7	0	265	120	68.18
Broughton	10	5	3	179	82	63.88
York	11	7	1	157	136	60.52
Rochdale Hrnts.	12	10	1	192	184	54.31
St. Helens	10	9	0	196	163	52.63
Batley	11	10	0	213	139	52.38
Huddersfield	11	11	1	220	202	50.00
Warrington	11	11	2	203	223	50.00
Dewsbury	10	11	1	188	165	47.72
Leigh	8	10	2	102	145	45.00
Barrow	9	11	0	198	160	45.00
Widnes	8	10	1	129	179	44.73
Wakefield Trin.	9	14	0	171	290	39.13
Bramley	7	12	0	93	189	36.84
Oldham	6	12	3	144	173	34.09
Bradford Northn.	5	18	0	136	515	21.73
Hunslet	4	16	0	102	191	20.00
Keighley	2	19	0	93	405	9.52
Salford	1	18	1	61	278	7.50

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, England—The battle for supremacy in the standing of the Northern Rugby Union Football League is likely to be a close one during the remainder of the present season, as there is not a great difference between the percentages of the first seven clubs. The Leeds and Halifax teams in particular are playing very well and may yet obtain one of the first four positions. At the end of the season the teams holding the four top positions in the standing have to play each other to decide final supremacy.

Warrington pressed Halifax hard in the game on the latter's ground on January 22, as the final score of 3 to 0 indicates. The Halifax backs were better than those of the losers, and played a more open game, effective tackling being a feature. Only the fine defense of W. Jolley prevented Halifax crossing the line on at least two occasions. Three-quarters of the game had gone when a round of passing was cleverly pressed to a score by A. Ackroyd, who eluded several opponents and, when challenged by Jolley, threw over the heads of a group of players to R. Turnbull, who raced away and scored at the corner.

Another fine game was the one between Swinton and Leigh. T. Clarkson kicked a penalty goal for Leigh in the first half, and this advantage was held until 10 minutes from the close of play, when Swinton rallied and, playing brilliant football, scored twice to win by 8 to 2. This was Swinton's ninth successive win, six of these being gained away from home. Widnes registered a victory over St. Helens Recreation by 15 points to 8. J. O'Garra was responsible for many good openings, as a result of characteristic bursts of speed, which put the threequarter backs in scoring positions, and on two occasions produced points.

Of different caliber was the game at Hull between Hull Kingston Rovers and Dewsbury. This was a hard struggle, with the issue in doubt until the last few minutes, when L. Osbourne placed two goals for the Rovers, the final scores reading Rovers 12, Dewsbury 7. The Bramley team fully extended Wigan, and was defeated by only 9 to 3, after a creditable display of good football by both teams. The winners' forwards decided the issue by obtaining the ball more frequently from the scrummages. With all the regular players available, Wakefield Trinity gave a much improved display against Hull. The latter men won, 8 to 5, but were not actually masters in any department.

Hunslet lost to St. Helens, 8 to 7, after holding the lead to within one minute of the close. Both teams played sturdy football. The Huddersfield defeat of Keighley by 14 to 3 was not convincing, despite the margin of points, the losers having quite as much of the play as the winners. Leeds 17, Bradford Northern 0, may be considered a fair result, on the run of play. Ernest Knapman, formerly of Torquay, made his debut with Oldham against Rochdale Hornets, and played a good game, his defense, although not pierced, being tested severely. A draw of 2 points each (penalty goals) was the result of the game.

Broughton Rangers and York also played a drawn game of 2 points each. The issue lay between the two sets of forwards and was not decided at the close. A poor game, perhaps partly accounted for by the muddy state of the ground, between Barrow and Salford, was won by the former, the score being 5 to 0. Credit for the largest number of goals kicked by one player, in one match, in the Northern Union, is due to A. Carmichael of Hull Kingston Rovers, who, on one occasion, kicked 15 goals while playing with his team against Merthyr Tydvil.

INDIANA WRESTLERS ARE EASY WINNERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois—Capt. S. E. Hathaway '22 of the 158-pound class was the only member of the Northwestern University wrestling team to win his bout in the meet with Indiana University here Friday. By sheer physical strength and persistence he overpowered Capt. J. I. Moore '21 of the Indiana team for one decision, and won a decision in the second bout when Captain Moore had to withdraw.

Against these 8 points made by Captain Hathaway, Indiana rolled up a score of 34 points. Northwestern did not enter men in the 115-pound and the heavy-weight classes, and lost them to the Hoosiers by default. Instead of the regular bout in the 115-pound class, A. F. Stanley, Indiana '21, and L. B. Wheat, Northwestern '24, staged an exhibition bout. The summary:

125-Pound Class—O. N. Ratcliffe '23, Indiana, defeated R. P. Myer '22, Northwestern, by one draw and two decisions.

135-Pound Class—G. H. Smith '21, Indiana, defeated G. F. Knight '22, Northwestern, by two draws and one decision.

146-Pound Class—C. F. Reed, '23, Indiana, defeated T. A. Metthews '22, Northwestern, by two out of three falls.

158-Pound Class—S. E. Hathaway '22, Northwestern, defeated J. I. Moore '21, Indiana, by two out of three decisions.

175-Pound Class—E. W. Mumby '21, Indiana, defeated F. D. Wright '23, Northwestern, by two out of three falls.

MISSOURI STILL UNBEATEN TEAM

University of Nebraska Drops Out of That Class Through a Defeat at the Hands of the Iowa State College Team

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE BASKETBALL

College—	Won	Lost	P. C.
Missouri	12	0	1.000
Nebraska	7	1	.875
Kansas	8	4	.666
Kansas State	6	3	.666
Oklahoma	5	7	.417
Iowa State	4	6	.400
Washington	2	10	.166
Drake	1	6	.142
Grinnell	0	8	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Missouri—This week finds the University of Missouri the only undefeated team in the Missouri Valley Conference basketball championship standing, the University of Nebraska having been forced out of that class by a defeat at the hands of Iowa State College. Missouri has six more championship games to play, and prospects of the team going through the entire season undefeated are very bright.

Nebraska appears to be the most logical candidate for second place in the standing with Kansas and Kansas State battling for third place. Oklahoma has been doing rather better of late and may yet head the second division.

The past week has not seen any change in the first three places in the list of individual point scorers. G. L. Williams '22 of Missouri is leading by a larger margin than a week ago and is the only player to reach the double century mark. The star center has now made 49 goals from the floor and 112 from the foul line for a total of 210 points. E. D. Waite '22 of Oklahoma is still second with 142 points made from 39 floor goals and 84 from the foul line. Capt. E. A. Uhrlaub '21 of Kansas is still third, with 14 goals from the floor and 97 from the foul line. The full list follows:

Player and college—	Goals Flr.	Fl.	Pts.
G. L. Williams, Missouri	49	112	210
E. D. Waite, Oklahoma	39	84	142
E. A. Uhrlaub, Kansas	4	97	125
T. C. Thompson, Washington	21	66	108
T. B. Payseur, Drake	26	52	104
M. E. Belkins, Nebraska	22	55	99
H. L. Bunger, Kansas S.	22	46	90
G. A. Bond, Missouri	41	0	82
W. V. Cox, Oklahoma	35	1	71
H. L. Shepard, Iowa State	18	34	70
G. E. Rody, Kansas	33	0	66
A. E. Woestemeyer, Kansas	32	0	64
W. T. Thumser, Washington	22	13	57
J. C. Greene, Iowa State	25	0	50
Floyd Smith, Nebraska	25	0	50
J. M. Currie, Iowa State	19	4	42
G. M. Tyler, Oklahoma	21	0	42
W. N. Whitehill, Grinnell	10	21	41
J. S. Knight, Missouri	20	0	40
W. L. Knostman, Kansas S.	20	0	40
G. S. Jennings, Kansas S.	20	0	40
D. B. Evans, Grinnell	19	1	39
E. J. Gaylor Jr., Washington	19	0	38
G. M. Browning, Missouri	17	0	34
O. R. Kraehe, Washington	14	0	28
R. W. Newman, Nebraska	14	0	28
E. R. Bailey, Nebraska	14	0	28
J. A. Browning, Missouri	13	0	26
R. A. Fearing, Grinnell	12	0	24
E. R. Cowell, Kansas State	12	0	24
M. N. Innes, Iowa State	12	0	24
John Wulf, Kansas	11	0	22
Herbert Bunker, Missouri	10	0	20
C. P. Houk, Kansas	9	1	19
Thomas Smith, Drake	9	0	18
H. A. Olsen, Kansas	9	0	18
Harley Wilhelm, Drake	7	1	15
W. J. Paige, Iowa State	5	5	15
H. E. Woodward, Iowa State	7	1	15
R. R. Coffey, Missouri	7	0	14
F. E. Benz, Grinnell	6	2	14
P. S. Endacott, Kansas	7	0	14
C. A. McKinley, Drake	7	0	14
H. G. Ebert, Drake	3	7	13
W. C. Cowell, Kansas State	6	0	12
Amil Dobesh, Nebraska	6	0	12
Frank Carman, Nebraska	6	0	12
Glen Warren, Nebraska	6	0	12
R. S. Bennett, Kansas	5	1	11
D. C. Leffler, Washington	5	0	10
L. W. Wackher, Missouri	5	0	10
J. P. Wassennaar, Grinnell	1	8	10
G. D. Shawver, Drake	5	0	10
F. L. Foval, Kansas State	4	0	8
R. W. Linnemeyer, Wash.	4	0	8
W. M. Cocke, Oklahoma	3	0	6
F. C. Rhotan, Oklahoma	2	1	5
J. F. Patty, Nebraska	2	0	4
W. Herbrechtsmeyer, Grinnell	2	0	4
U. F. Rupp, Kansas	2	0	4
McBride, Oklahoma	2	0	4
A. J. McDonald, Kansas	1	2	4
F. R. Williams, Kansas Stae	2	0	4
F. W. Williams, Iowa State	2	0	4
F. A. Winter, Grinnell	1	1	3
K. P. Vinsel, Grinnell	1	0	2
H. P. Bonebreak, Oklahoma	1	0	2
S. M. White, Iowa State	1	0	2
Berry, Washington	1	0	2
Meredith, Grinnell	1	0	2
H. T. Boyle, Iowa State	1	0	2
W. N. Macy, Grinnell	1	0	2
Meeker, Kansas	1	0	2
Staplin, Kansas	1	0	2
R. E. Quinn, Oklahoma	1	0	2

ENGLISH FOOTBALL RESULTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Bradford City drew with the Bolton Wanderers 2-all in the Association Football League championship game today, and Notts County drew with Birmingham, 0 to 0.

MAROONS HOPE TO WIN BACK TITLE

To Regain the Swimming Championship Chicago Varsity Will Have to Rely on Several Swimmers of High Average Ability

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Outstanding stars being conspicuously lacking, University of Chicago will rely on an unusually large number of swimmers of high average ability in its effort to win back the swimming championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, which was lost to Northwestern University last year by 2 points.

In outlining the prospects of his team, Coach J. H. White told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the Maroons will be strong in the short sprints, will probably take first and second in all plunges for distance, will be weak in the breast stroke and relay events, and have little hope of high honors in fancy diving. In other events, however, he will be able to enter enough aspirants of average ability to gather many points.

There are 25 candidates in training who show enough ability to perform respectably in Conference competition. This is the largest field Coach White has ever had at his disposal. Only two of these are letter men, but this is not remarkable, because there were only four major "Cs" awarded last year. This was due to the method of awarding swimming letters at Chicago, a contrast to the system at Northwestern, where 13 letters were awarded.

Capt. J. S. Meagher '21 is one of the letter men. He set up a new Conference record of 174-5s. in the 60-foot plunge in the championship meet at Northwestern last year. No one in the Conference was able to come near his mark, in fact there were very few who could make 60ft. Meagher will be ably supported by R. P. Gordon '21, who was second in the championship meet, plunging the distance in 27 2-5s. Both of these plungers are doing better than ever. Meagher is capable of lowering his own record by a full second.

In the dashes E. T. Blinks '23 is expected to make any sprinter of the "Big Ten" work hard. In the absence of E. D. Ries, Conference record holder in the 40-yard and 100-yard swims, who has graduated, Blinks will be the chief hope of the Maroon. There will be no one to give him the support he deserves in the relay contests, and for this reason Chicago does not count on the relay for its winning points.

However, in the 40-yard, 100-yard, 220-yard, and the 440-yard, the Maroon will be represented by at least four men of average ability in each event, not counting Blinks. S. K. Allison '21, the only other letter man, is good in the 220 and 440, and will enter the relays, in which he will be the chief support for Blinks. In the 40, 100, and relay swims there are F. J. Jenkins '21, W. A. Jenkins '23, William Gleason '23, and E. C. Ratcliffe '23.

One of the few of last year's veterans, in addition to the letter men, is H. F. Yegge '21. He finished third in the 150-yard back stroke at the championship meet last year, and again is the leading Maroon representative in that event. J. S. Ivy '21, another veteran, L. B. Gray '23, and E. A. White '23 are the other back-stroke swimmers.

There will be no one to replace A. W. Brunhart, Conference champion in the 200-yard breast stroke, who has graduated, in the breast-stroke events. Aspirants for the honor are F. J. Jenkins, George Luck '23, R. E. Leggette '23, and Fred Kramer '23. In the 220 and 440 free style contests Coach White has C. J. Merriam '22, L. P. River '23, R. F. Miller '23, and C. M. Crewdson '23 to select from.

Fancy divers, the first three of whom are veterans, but failed to place in the Conference meet last year, are F. W. Blye '21, Arthur Schuh '22, D. W. Goodrich '21, and Leggette, previously mentioned in the breast stroke.

Athletic relations between the two schools having been resumed after a break of a year, Chicago and Northwestern, who have divided the Conference swimming laurels between them for the last seven or eight years, will be seen in a dual meet against each other before the championship meet takes place at Evanston.

Although Chicago has a number of meets with various swimming clubs, the Northwestern meet to be held in the Maroon pool on February 18, will be the first Conference dual meet on the schedule. The other dates are as follows:

February 25—Iowa at Chicago.

March 5—Chicago at Illinois; 12—Wisconsin at Chicago; 17-18—Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championship meet at Northwestern.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHINGTON DIVIDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—University of Washington and the University of California divided their two-game basketball series here. Both games were hard fought, the first going to the Blue and Gold, by 33 to 32, and the second being won by Washington, 23 to 20.

The first game was California's, due to a lead of 10 points piled up in the first half by the Bears, while Washington seemed unable to get started. In the second half they outplayed the Bears, but were unable to nose them out, although they gained a lead of one point shortly before the final whistle. Coop '23 of California made three foul goals in the final half-minute of play. H. E. Sielk '21 of Washington was the star for his team, gathering 15 of the 32 points. Neither Paul O'Neil nor J. S. Larkey of California were able to hold him, though both were sent in to stop the string of baskets which he shot. A. G. Eggleston '22 of California was the particular star for the Blue and Gold, scoring 10 points, as well as shining in passing and guarding.

Washington started early for the second game and took a lead of 3 points by the end of the first half. The Californias seemed slow and could not find the basket. Larkey for California improved his defensive work, and Sielk was unable to score as he had the night before. However, another star, C. M. Lewis '23 of Washington, took his place and made 12 points for his team. The summaries:

FIRST GAME

CALIFORNIA		WASHINGTON
Coop, lf	rg	Crawford
Symes, rf	lg	Bryan
O'Neil, Larkey, c	c	Talbot, Sielk
Eggleston, lg	rf	Lewis
Lehane, rg	lf	Gardner

Score—University of California 33, University of Washington 32. Goals from floor—Coop 4, Eggleston 3, Symes 2, Lehane 2, Larkey for California; Sielk 5, Crawford 3, Talbot 3, Lewis 2 for Washington. Goals from foul—Coop 9 for California; Talbot 6 for Washington. Referee—S. J. S. Kearns. Time—Two 20m. periods.

SECOND GAME

WASHINGTON		CALIFORNIA
Lewis, lf	rg	Eggleston, Thompson
Talbot, rf	lg	Lehane
Sielk, Franklin, c	c	Larkey
Bryan, lg	rf	Symes, Douthit
Crawford, rg	lf	Coop

Score—University of Washington 23, University of California 20. Goals from floor—Lewis 6, Crawford 2, Talbot for Washington; Coop 3, Eggleston 3, Douthit, Lehane for California. Goals from foul—Talbot 3 for Washington; Coop 4 for California. Referee—S. J. S. Kearns. Time—Two 20m. periods.

CORNELL LOSES TO DARTMOUTH

Close Game Played at Ithaca, in the Intercollegiate Basketball League Championship

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL LEAGUE

College—	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pennsylvania	2	1	.666
Dartmouth	4	2	.666
Columbia	2	1	.666
Cornell	3	3	.500
Princeton	2	2	.500
Yale	0	4	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ITHACA, New York—Dartmouth College defeated Cornell University on the basketball court for the second time this season Tuesday night, overcoming the Red and White five by the score of 23 to 20 on their own drill hall court. Superiority in passing and more accurate goal shooting were the factors that gave the Green their second victory over Cornell this season and sent the Ithacans out of the race for the league championship.

The first half was featured by close guarding, Dartmouth scoring two field baskets to one for Cornell, but I. N. Sidman's fine shooting from the foul line helped the home team to make it 7-all at the end of the period. The second half was more open and the Dartmouth team broke through Cornell's defense successfully.

The leading figures in Dartmouth attack were F. X. Heep '23, J. A. S. Millan '23, who scored 3 and 2 goals, respectively. T. H. Cullen '23, the foremost point-winner on the Dartmouth team, was unable to make a single basket, due to excellent guarding. Sidman scored 16 of Cornell's 20 points on three baskets and 10 foul throws. The summary:

DARTMOUTH		CORNELL
Cullen, lf	rg	Sidman
Yulil, rf	lg	Cornish, Pope
Chamberlaine, c	c	Rippe
Millan, lg	rf	Molinet
Heep, rg	lf	Barkalew

Score—Dartmouth College 23, Cornell University 20. Goals from floor—Heep 3, Millan 2, Chamberlaine, Yulil for Dartmouth; Sidman 3, Molinet, Barkalew for Cornell. Goals from foul—Cullen 9 for Dartmouth; Sidman 10 for Cornell. Referee—Mr. Kelley, Philadelphia. Umpire—Mr. Metzdorf, Rochester. Time—Two 20m. periods.

NEBRASKA DEFEATS OKLAHOMA AGGIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The University of Nebraska wrestling team defeated the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College squad Tuesday evening, 39 to 11. Captain Zookabaugh was the only Oklahoma man to win a match. He defeated Gayle Pickwell of Nebraska in two decision matches. The meet was the first dual meet lost by Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical in four years. The summary:

115-Pound—Bengston, Nebraska, wrestle to draw with swim, Oklahoma. No decision.

125-Pound—Powers, Nebraska, defeated McCullough, Oklahoma, by a decision in extra periods.

135-Pound—Long, Nebraska, defeated Frost, Oklahoma, by one fall in 8m. 40s.

145-Pound—Reed, Nebraska, defeated Nash, Oklahoma, in two straight decisions.

158-Pound—Zookabaugh, Oklahoma, defeated Pickwell, Nebraska, by two decisions.

175-Pound—Troutman, Nebraska, defeated Boyles, Oklahoma, by two decisions in extra bouts.

Heavyweight—Hoyt, Nebraska, defeated Williams, Oklahoma, by two straight falls in 40s. and 1m. 41s. Referee—Anderson, Lincoln Y. M. C. A.

STANFORD WINS GREAT CONTEST

Two Overtime Periods of Five Minutes Required to Defeat State College of Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PULLMAN, Washington—Playing two extra five-minute periods to break a tie, Leland Stanford Junior University won the fastest game of basketball played here this season, by a score of 42 to 37, after State College of Washington had taken the first half by a score of 26 to 9. C. E. Righter '21 started the rally in the second half with Carver, C. L. Richmond and J. M. Davies '22 following in close succession until the score had been brought to 31 to 31. A foul on Righter converted by Milo McIver '21 put the Cougars in the lead one minute before the final gun, and just before time, J. B. Friel '23 fouled by running with the ball. With everything depending upon his throw, Davies shot true and the game was tied at 32 all. Righter, Carver and Richmond got into play in the next five minutes and the game ended, 42 to 37. Righter, Carver and Davies were the stars for the winners. McIver was high-point man for the Cougars with 23 to his credit, and the only man to score a field goal in the last half for the Cougars. The summary:

STANFORD		WASHINGTON STATE
Davies, lf	rg	McIvor
Righter, rf	lg	Burke
Mills, Carver, c	c	Cisnal
Adams, lg	rf	Rockey, Swanson
Richmond, rg	lf	Friel

Score—Leland Stanford Junior University 42, State College of Washington 37. Goals from floor—Righter 6, Davies 4, Carver 4, Richmond 4 for Stanford; McIvor 3, Burke 3, Friel 2, Cisnal, Rockey for Washington State. Goals from foul—Davies 5, Mills for Stanford; McIvor 17 for Washington State. Referee—David McMillan, Moscow, Idaho. Time—Two 20-minute periods and two 5-minute overtime periods.

YALE CLUB WINS THE TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Class B squash team of Yale Club, winners of the team championship, finished their season yesterday with a narrow victory over the D. K. E. Club team, 4 matches to 3, giving them a clean record for the season of 12 victories and no defeats.

The result depended on the final battle between G. L. Smith and J. O. Brotherhood, but the former won easily. The summary:

F. A. Jenkins, D. K. E. Club, defeated Reginald Roome, Yale Club, 15—7, 15—11.

G. G. Davidson, D. K. E. Club, defeated J. C. Tomlinson Jr., Yale Club, 15—10, 10—15, 15—5.

C. C. Schermerhorn, Yale Club, defeated W. W. Taylor, D. K. E. Club, 15—9, 15—10.

C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, defeated E. C. Huntington Jr., D. K. E. Club, 15—8, 15—8.

J. A. Vietor, Yale Club, defeated P. M. Whelan, D. K. E. Club, 15—11, 15—6.

E. L. Ward, D. K. E. Club, defeated S. S. Walker, Yale Club, 17—16, 15—17, 17—16.

G. L. Smith, Yale Club, defeated J. O. Brotherhood, D. K. E. Club, 15—3, 15—6.

YALE FOOTBALL WORK

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Head Coach T. A. D. Jones of the Yale varsity football team has started candidates for the 1921 eleven on their spring training work. About 125 have reported. Capt. M. P. Aldrich '22 has been excused from spring work as he is on the varsity baseball squad.

WILLIAMS ELECTS SECOR

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—G. B. Secor '22, of Toledo, Ohio, has been elected captain of the Williams College golf team.

CRAWOS
TRANS

CANADIAN BORDER LIQUOR SMUGGLING

Rum-Running Has Increased so Much That 90 Per Cent of Entire Population of Border Towns Said to Be Implicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Ontario — Smuggling whisky across the international boundary has proven a remunerative sideline for thousands of people in the towns along the Canadian border, and from time to time the ranks of those engaged in this illegal but romantic traffic have been increased to such an extent that now it is officially estimated that 90 per cent of the entire population of the Canadian border towns and cities is directly or indirectly connected with the smuggling of whisky.

W. J. Lannin, chief liquor inspector, recently appointed to direct the enforcement of the liquor law, is the man who says he could produce figures to prove that the public conscience of the Canadian border is only 10 per cent operative, and his claim is freely borne out both by other officers of the law and by members of the rum-running profession they seek to capture.

Law Violated Barefacedly

There is no denying that the smuggling has brought wealth to the border. It is estimated far up in the millions. There is an element of high adventure in the game, too, with its risks and mystery. But on the other hand the law of the land is violated in a barefaced and impudent manner, and deep down in her heart Windsor does not enjoy the international reputation she bears for "bootlegging" and "rum-running."

Most of the people who engage in the illicit rum traffic as a sideline never handle a bottle of the liquor, but reap the financial rewards of allowing their name to be used by the more competent smugglers. This is the case to such an extent that there remains no moral support for the law enforcement officers. They find themselves up against a stone wall. Information is invariably withheld from the police even by those whose hands are quite clean. There is a constant menace from the rum-running trade against anyone unwise enough to "squeal." His business would probably suffer, or his house might be burnt. And so along 40 miles of waterfront, mostly marshy bays and inlets, motor boats ply across the river with their cargoes of liquor, secure in the knowledge that their movements are unknown, and that the chances are against a liquor inspector's being nearer than five miles.

Montreal the Base

It is only a distance of 800 yards across the Detroit River at its widest, but the longest way round is often the easiest way to avoid police patrol boats, and smugglers in motor launches or schooners often go up or down stream long distances before attempting to make a landing. There is on record the case of a canoe, loaded with whisky, which embarked near Windsor, but did not touch the American shore until it reached Cleveland, on the south side of Lake Erie, 100 miles away. This, by the way, is not known to the police, but is vouched for, and is a good indication of the audacity of the adventurers against whom the provincial police and liquor inspectors have set their puny hand.

While the great operating end of the rum-running corporation, for it is truly a corporation, is located here at the border, ramifications of the system extend hundreds of miles back into the interior, toward the base of supplies at Montreal. And the importance of the individual rum-runner at, say, London, compared with the smuggler at the border, may be judged from a comparison of typical bank accounts. A smuggler on the river front or a few miles from it has not been working very hard during the last couple of years if he has not "salted away" $100,000 as his commission on the liquor transferred across the river.

Cooperation Lacking

The inland dealer, operating on a similar scale, but confining his operations to transporting the liquor from convenient inland points to the river front by motor truck might easily have deposited $50,000 to the credit of his wife's account in the same space of time. The trade has brought unprecedented prosperity to thousands in the border cities and to scores inland. War profiteers never spent money more lavishly on limousines or powerful speedsters than do the rum-runners.

To trace a typical shipment of whisky from the time it leaves Montreal until it crosses the Detroit River to waiting motor trucks a couple of nights later is to get a good insight into the intricacies of the traffic which to the average Canadian is a closed book. On account of lack of cooperation among the forces of the law it is also too often a closed book to the police. Let us say 100 cases are shipped to a well-known citizen in a small town 100 miles from the border. The well-known citizen is perfectly within his rights in ordering the liquor. He has probably been paid well by the rum-runner for the use of his name.

"A Dark Night and a Clear Coast"

The next step is the removal of the 100 cases from the freight sheds or from the freight car before it reaches the sheds. This is made easy by accomplices in the freight or express business. A motor truck carries the load by night halfway to the border, where it is transshipped to another truck. The first rum-runner is then paid. The liquor probably cost him $40 a case. He gets $75 for it. The matter of a 10 per cent premium on American money is not considered. The second rum-runner is glad to get the consignment for $75 a case in American money. He sets out with his load and upon arriving at the river, probably caches it in the marshes for a day or so.

All that is required now is a dark night and a clear coast and either with his own fast motor launch or that of an accomplice he transfers the cargo to the United States side in a couple of minutes. There it is worth $100 a case. Two rum-runners have each made $2500 on a single consignment. Next week they repeat. Sometimes the load is not so big. If forced to hand over to license officers, it is not so hard to disgorge 50 cases as 100. The fine of $200 or $1000 scarcely enters into calculations.

It is operations on such a scale which have made fortunes for some individuals. Automobiles, trucks, wagons, and even baby carriages have been used in getting smaller quantities across the ferries. Smugglers take over a bottle at a time, worn next to their skin; or a case at a time, poured into a false bottom in the gasoline tank of their car. The aggregate of this kind of traffic is appalling. To have a supply constantly on hand for these "picayune" smugglers, the people of Windsor, Ford, Sandwich, Walkerville and Tecumseh must get frequent small shipments from Montreal "for their personal use." This is the end of the traffic that is demoralizing the border public and creating an atmosphere of disrespect toward the liquor law of the Province.

Corruption "Winked At"

The little smuggler is tolerant toward the big smuggler, and the law is absolutely incompetent to deal with the situation, even if it were to double the number of officers and then multiply them by four. It is the multiplicity of authority which now makes enforcement of the law so difficult. The more officials there are the greater chance of corruption and "winking at" the law.

There are, of course, many honest inspectors and police officers. They devote a great deal of their attention to the many roadhouses along the Sandwich Road, where "chicken dinners at all hours of the day or night" are advertised. Then there are the summer cottages along the river front to watch. Some of them, like the cottages across the river, in the suburbs of Detroit, are built on piles with boathouses under the floor. They rent for hundreds of dollars a month in the summer and the tenants do something more than ride for pleasure in the fast motor launches they moor at their doors. To guard against the police they have perfected a system of signals and spies and agents far better organized and more extensive than the provincial police-themselves. The general public, as stated above, is not too curious or vigilant, and the result is that the smuggling goes on almost unchecked.

"The Far-Flung Bottle Line"

The system of mutual protection extends far inland as well as along the waterfront. Recently the provincial license department sent out 15 men to as many districts to supervise enforcement. One of them registered at a hotel in the city of London. The following morning he stepped out to the street for the first time, and within four hours of his appearance every man connected with the rum-running trade in this particular officer's territory had a photograph of their new enemy. The photograph was taken by a "man in a taxi," but he had no camera visible. The incident illustrates the organization that has been built up and the ingenuity of its members.

Code telegrams bring them word of shipments that have been made and where they are bound for. And by arrangement with the shippers they know that a way-bill which reads "one case whisky" means 10 cases nailed together to make one. Then when the cellar of some individual is searched by the police, the "one case whisky" is found intact. The police know nothing of the other nine, and if they did the technicality would upset a court case.

Mystery and romance shroud the traffic like a cloud. But the effect on the public conscience has been terrific; and this particular section of the international boundary has certainly earned its derisive title of "the far-flung bottle line."

NEW YORK HOUSING MEASURE CHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—By a vote of 30 to 20, the Senate adopted a resolution continuing the Lockwood Housing Committee without the right to investigate banks, trust or insurance companies, over the protests of Senator Lockwood, who declared that his assistants on the committee were being "hamstrung." The resolution carries an appropriation of $75,000, instead of $50,000. The Assembly is expected to concur with the action of the Senate. Senator Lockwood maintained that the point at issue was whether or not the public is entitled to know why corporations that derive all of their earnings from money invested by small men in need of dwellings, prefer to invest in other securities.

LEGISLATURE CONNECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut—In order to facilitate the transaction of business in the Connecticut Legislature the desks of the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House have been connected by telephone. Frequently one branch or the other has adjourned for the day while business was traveling between the two branches

MISSISSIPPI DREDGES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"All matters connected with the construction and operation of hydraulic or suction pipe-line dredges are of much interest at the present time as they are almost universally used in moving soft material such as sand and gravel, in the improvement of rivers, in reclaiming and building land and in the construction and repair of levees and riparian railway banks," says C. W. Durham, principal assistant United States engineer, now stationed at La Mesa, California.

"Three 18-inch pipe-line dredges—Apo, Mayon and Taal—for the improvement of the upper Mississippi River were designed at Keokuk and built at the government dry dock by hired labor in 1911-12 and have been in use for nine years. The hull plans of the three dredges are identical and the cost of the hulls although varying somewhat, averaged $7808. The cost of the Apos' hull was, for labor, $3795.14, for steel frame $1773.34 and for other material $1895.81; total $7464.29.

"The hull is of composite construction with flat bottom, vertical gunwales, sloping rakes and a deck crown of three inches; length on deck 130 feet, on bottom 114 feet; beam 28 feet; depth of hull at the gunwales 4.9 feet; draft 2.9 feet. The hull is composed of steel trusses running fore and aft, steel cross frames, creosoted timber sides, untreated bottom and reenforced concrete deck. There are six trusses spaced about 3 feet 9 inches apart, about evenly spaced between the gunwales and composed of angles. The horizontal top and bottom members are 6 inches by 3½ inches by ⅜ inch, and the diagonals 2½ inches by 2 inches by 5-16 inch. The cross frames, of which there are 63, spaced two feet apart, are composed of horizontal top members 2 inches by 2 inches by 3.5 pound T's, with bottom and upright members of 3 inches by 3 inches by 5-16 inch angles.

"Of these frames, 36 consist merely of four members, i. e., two horizontal top and bottom pieces and two upright end-pieces. The remaining frames have more or less diagonal bracing—2½ inches by 2 inches by 5-16 inch angles—depending upon the loads they have to carry. All frames are riveted to the trusses and thus help to distribute the loads. The top member of the frame helps to support the deck and the bottom member has the bottom plank bolted to it. The bottom and rake plank, 3 inches by 12 inches, and gunwales 3 inches by 12 inches, are of Oregon Douglas fir bolted to the steel frame. The bottom planks are not creosoted, but the gunwales and rake plank are treated with creosote by pressure. The bottom plank runs fore and aft and the rake plank crosswise. The deck is of reenforced concrete about 3 inches thick except under the main boilers, pump and engine, where extra thickness was provided.

"The frame of the Etna's hull was set up by one blacksmith and five laborers in five days. The frames are interchangeable and were shipped from the factory in three pieces. The open framework affords good ventilation and ease of access to all parts of the inside of the hull. No description of the machinery and equipment can be given in detail in this brief article, but it may be said that in weight, strain and shock while in operation, the hulls of the suction dredges are very nearly in the same class as those of the dipper dredges hereinafter mentioned.

"Three dipper dredges, the Keokuk, Davenport and St. Paul, were designed in the main office at Rock Island and the hulls were built there under contract with the Rock Island Bridge and Iron Works in 1913-14. The hull plans of these dredges are identical and the contract cost was $20,000 each. The hulls were constructed of open hearth steel, 110 feet long, 40 feet wide and 6 feet deep, with a 6-inch crown to the deck; forward end of hull square, after end has a rake or an easy curve to the transom; displacement 186 tons, main framing fore and aft; deck and floor beams of 6 inch 15⅜ ship channels extending full length of the hull—two fore and aft water-tight bulkheads also full length 9 feet 6 inches from the gunwales and in addition, two longitudinal trusses spaced 2½ feet from each side of the center line, also full length of hull, providing additional stiffness. Two transverse water-tight bulkheads worked intercostally between the longitudinal bulkheads divide hull into nine water-tight compartments. There are transverse trusses every 11 feet and the combination of transverse and longitudinal framing provides a very stiff and rigid hull, well adapted to take care of the strains incident to the operations of a dipper dredge.

"The hulls of the three pipe-line dredges in question have been carefully inspected in December of each year since they were built and no evidence of rot, rust or distortion has been discovered and no recommendation for hull repairs has ever been made after eight years of service with double crews, as the hulls were found in perfect condition.

"The dipper dredges have been in operation eight seasons with single crews ordinarily, and the hulls are in excellent condition, but it has been found necessary or at least desirable to repaint them both inside and outside frequently at considerable expense.

"Although it is known that steel hulls can have their lives lengthened to almost any extent by replacing old and broken plates with new ones, it is observed that this operation is very expensive and that its aggregate cost during a long period of years will exceed that of a new hull built on the composite plan. As regards distortion, neither the wooden and steel hulls of the pipe line dredges nor the steel hulls of the dipper dredges have shown nor are likely to show for many years, evidence of weakness; as to longevity, all factors considered, the composite hulls appear to compare well with that of the steel hulls, but as regards cost, the former have a manifest advantage at all events as applied to work on the upper Mississippi River.

"In the experience of the writer it does not appear that the creosoted lumber is weakened by the pressure treatment, although it may be less resilient, and I would say that creosoted lumber will not decay to the depth of the creosote penetration, but when the abrasion goes deeper than that, decay is invited. To return to the question of cost in this as well as in normal times, the records show that steel hulls cost at least twice as much as composite hulls of like dimensions and although the cases mentioned show a much greater difference, this is partly accounted for by the government half rate freight charges on lumber from the Pacific coast on land grant roads."

STATION ORDERED BUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

OAKLAND, California—The Southern Pacific Company has been ordered by the California State Railroad Commission to construct a new station at the electric train terminal, Fourteenth and Franklin streets, in this city. The structure is to cost not less than $50,000 exclusive of any track changes, and must be completed in nine months. Plans are to be submitted to the railroad commission within 60 days from date of the order. The old station has stood for 30 or more years. Repeated efforts on the part of the city to have the Southern Pacific construct a better building met with no success. After negotiations between the city and the company had been under way for months with no tangible results the city took the matter to the railroad commission.

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"Heigho, heigho! you're up betimes;
But so am I!"
And curling upward to the sky
Its wreathing smoke clouds light,
Responsive to the sun it glowed
With red and honest pride.

And farther, higher, broader, redder,
The jovial winter sun comes up:
"What ho!" he cries:
"By this and that, you need my smiling face
To fill the spaces round about
With warmth as well as light."

In thought the chimney twisted smoke
In silence for a bit.
There was no doubt the jolly sun
Could always make a hit.
"You are in some ways right," he said:
"And then, again, it's queer,
When you're the other side of earth,
I'm tending business here;
And keeping folks all warm at night
Until you bring the morning bright,
And nights are cold no more;
That's what a chimney's for."

"It is, indeed," the sun replied
With many chuckles, "very true.
But tell me as a chimney, now,
What can a fellow do,
Who's got the job like mine, outside?"
"So's mine, and inside too."

"We'll let it go at that, I think,"
The sun agreed: "It's plain,
Though you are on the job right here,
I always come again."

Then widely smiled the sun once more
His ruddy, wintry, jolly smile;
And out the chimney laughing
Twisted smoke in banners daffing.
In the jolliest roundels climbing,
twisting more and more,
And little children in the house,
Played on the warm and cheerful floor.

An Unlooked-for Collection

In a little old-world village in the county of Surrey, in England, there stands an old coaching inn called The White Lion. Really, it is not exactly in the village but half a mile or so away, along the road to Portsmouth, and, in the old coaching days, it stood by the fourth toll house on the highway from London. It was an old house even in those days. For over 400 years The White Lion at Cobham has entertained travelers in its oak-panelled rooms, and bids them welcome to its garden and lawns and big shady trees.

Now in all this, of course, The White Lion is like many, many hundreds of old inns in England. But there is one thing to be seen at The White Lion that you most certainly would not expect to find there, and would not, in any case, look for in an inn anywhere. What do you think it is? Why, a collection of bicycles. Now I do not mean by that just a collection of worn-out and old-fashioned bicycles that one may see inside a cycle repair shop almost anywhere, but a collection of some of the first bicycles which were ever made. Here, for instance, is the old hobby horse which men and women pushed along with their feet on the ground a hundred years or so ago, just as you still see small children doing today. And here is the first real bicycle, the bone-shaker, as it was called. It first began to be used on the roads some fifty years ago, and was made altogether of wood with iron-bound wheels. Soft rubber tires, filled with air, had not been invented in those days.

Then, in another corner of the kind of conservatory in which The White Lion houses its strange collection is one of the old high bicycles with one immense wheel between four and five feet high, and a tiny little wheel following after. In a way, it is much more like the modern bicycles than the old bone-shaker, for the high bicycle, or "Ordinary" as it was called, was made of steel with wire spokes and solid rubber tires. But just fancy being perched up so high!

Well, there are many other strange machines, amongst them the oldest of



The Bone-Shaker

old hobby horses. They are all carefully supplied with labels giving the date when they were made and perhaps something of their story. Altogether The White Lion is a most interesting place to spend half an hour or so.

Morning

In the morning everything is very lively on the college campus. The students are coming along the street and walking up the tall steps to the library and going out from the dormitory beside the beautiful court with the clock and the pergola and the iron doors. Two little children are running across the library campus toward the steps which go down to the college park where the squirrels play. The little children have their books in their hands.

"We must start for school at 10 minutes to nine," said the little girl to the little boy.

"That leaves 10 minutes for us to watch the squirrels," answered the boy.

Down the stairs they go and across the park.

The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which Monkey Goes in Search of the Windle-Well

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"Now for the message," cried Lion, when the animals were once more gathered together on the evening following the return of Kangaroo and Diggeldy Dan.

"The message, indeed!" chimed the eager-eyed crew.

"Here it is," announced Kangaroo, holding the paper-ribbon roll that all might observe it. "I did it up again so we would have the fun of opening it together."

"All ready, then," ordered Lion. "You, Emu, will take the free end in your beak and walk across the circle with it while Monkey holds the roll in his paws. Dan will do the reading."

"But shouldn't we wait until Captain Strongbeak and Crow arrive?" questioned Kangaroo.

"Just in time to answer to our names," called a cheery voice from overhead, and in the same breath the guests descended through one of the openings that allowed the great blue center-poles to point into the sky.

"So now to the business of investigating this mysterious message that came out of a plum-pudding that wasn't a pudding at all," resumed Lion. And Emu, Monkey and Dan set about their task with a will.

For it proved to be a task. Not that the unrolling of the long, two-finger-wide strip of paper was difficult. That was most easily done. It was the reading of the message that furnished the problem. For though there were many letters along the ribbon, and though these letters seemed to form words and the words, in turn, to form sentences, they were quite the dimmest characters that had ever been put together to make up a message. Dan said that the very first thing. As soon as he began to read the words he said it, and Giraffe nodded in hearty approval.

Indeed the words seemed not to be made up of letters at all but of the merest footprints of letters—if letters ever leave footprints behind them. And these appeared to nod and to bob like the gray pattern-shadows that leaves and fine twigs will cast on a wall when a soft wind sways the branches of which they are a part.

So Monkey and Emu were obliged to hold the message ever so quietly and Dan to cock his head first to one side and then to the other as he studied the sentences with the greatest of care. Thus he read with extreme slowness. In fact he read the message so very slowly that shouts and exclamations punctuated every few words.

"'If the finder will go'—" began Dan, and then paused.

"Rah! Rah!" rang from the animals.

"'—— to the great tree,'" continued the clown.

"Yes, yes!" put in his hearers.

"'That stands near—'" made out Dan

"Ah!" exclaimed the audience.

And so it went until the ribbon had been read all the way from Monkey's paws to Emu's nose. But when the last period had been finally reached it was found that this was what the whole message said:

"If the finder will go to the great tree that stands near the windle-well and hang by his tail he shall see what he shall see. Signed: Shadow-Sho."

"Well, of all strange messages!" marveled Lion. "Read it again and very slow." So Dan did that.

"Signed 'Shadow-Sho,'" puzzled Tiger. "Now who in the world can Shadow-Sho be?"

But no one could answer him.

"And 'the windle-well,'" added Dan, questioningly.

"Oh, I know where and what that is," spoke up Captain Strongbeak. "Away to the south there is a desert, shaped like a hand. The windle-well is at the very tip of the thumb."

"I've seen it, too," said Crow, "and once I spent a night in the great tree that stands near it."

"But why is it called the windle-well?" asked Lion. "What is a windle-well?"

"Why," answered the skipper, "it's the—"

"Captain!" interrupted Crow, warningly.

"To be sure, to be sure," the skipper mumbled, "I forgot for the moment. You see," he explained, addressing Lion in a most apologetic manner, "one animal is not allowed to tell another animal about the windle-well. Only a shadow may do that."

"Or a windle itself," corrected Crow.

"Yes—or a windle itself," agreed Captain Strongbeak.

"Well this is mysterious," cried Dan while the rest drew nearer to catch every word.

"Still the message has come into our hands and surely some one of us would have a perfect right to go to the tree and hang by his tail if he chooses," argued Zebra.

"Of course he would," nodded Crow, "and I'll venture to say that whoever did so would meet with a most remarkable adventure."

"Then let us send some one," proposed Rhino.

"Oh, let me go, let me go, let me go!" cried Monkey, dropping the end of the ribbon-message and dancing up and down the great circle.

"You!" echoed Tiger.

"And why not," protested Monkey, "for doesn't it say the one who goes must hang by his tail, and am I not the very best tail-hanger in this whole menagerie?"

"That's true," admitted Tiger. And he and the rest gazed in admiration as Monkey skipped to the very tent-top and began to swing by his tail from a wee bit of rope. That accomplished, he scampered down again, leaped to Camel's back, swung for a moment from Elephant's trunk, turned two flips and three flaps, and then, grasping his left ear in one hand as he placed the other over his heart, bowed in mock gravity to the entire company.

"You've won," applauded Lion, "that is, of course, unless some one objects."

"No, no!" cried a dozen voices. "Let Monkey go by all means."

"Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah for me!" cheered Monkey. "Think of it—Monkey going into the big, wide world! I'll fetch you a story that is a story. And I shall wear my very best circus-day costume to boot."

And away he went as fleet as an east-wind whirl-i-gig, to disappear around one end of Hippo's red and golden cage. Back he came in less than a minute buttoning his gayest yellow and green coat, his hat awry, his belt so whopper-jawed that it took on more twists than a shaving, yet singing at the very top of his voice:

Off to the wobble-well to hang by my tail,
Back again, back again with a marvelous tale.

So he sang as he came.

"Not so fast—for goodness sake not so fast," remonstrated Lion. "In the first place it's not a whimble-well at all but a 'windle' one—W-I-N-D-L-E, windle. Second place, pray tell us how you are going to get to this tree from which you are to hang by your tail?"

"Why," began Monkey, leaving off singing in most abrupt fashion, "why—why I hadn't thought of that." And then he hastened to add, "But there is the Pretty Lady and the White-White Horse. Only—"

"Only they are not here," finished Lion, dryly.

"Nor will they be," announced Crow. "I met the Pretty Lady an hour ago and she said she was going to spend the evening at home."

"And here I am all dressed up, and ready to go, and—and everything," remarked Monkey. And then, of a sudden, his eyes opened as wide as two doors. "I know, I know, I know!" he shouted, "Captain Strongbeak will take me!" While before anyone realized just what he was about, that impulsive, fleet-footed fellow had crossed the circle and bounded straight to the eagle's broad back!

"Monkey!" cried Lion.

"There, there; not a word," admonished the good-natured skipper. "Fact is I was about to propose the very same thing. For I know exactly how to find the windle-well, while to carry our young friend will be no burden at all."

"Well, now, this is surely mighty fine of you, Captain," exclaimed Lion. "But, really—"

"Not another word," returned the skipper. "Only too glad to be of service to you. And I hope this will not be the last time. Crow, here, will always be able to find me. Just have Dan scribble a note and I'll come to you. And here is a fresh quill. You will allow me, of course?"

Whereupon Captain Strongbeak selected one of his very choicest tail-feathers and presented it to the clown for a pen.

"And now," added the skipper," let us be off."

So saying, he gently rose from the ground and slowly winged his way down the length of the menagerie tent. Crow preceded him that he might draw the canvas door aside with his beak. Below them all the animals trailed to bid Monkey good-by.

"Be sure to find out all about Shadow-Sho," cried one.

"And learn what a windle-well is like," called another.

Thus rose the chorus while Monkey half stood and half kneeled on the skipper's back, bowing first to the left and then to the right and raising his hat in the grandest manner imaginable. For this was easily the most wonderful moment that Monkey had ever known and it therefore (he thought) behooved him to act with extreme dignity. Indeed he was so much taken with his own fancied importance that he did not hear Crow's cry of "low bridge!" as Captain Strongbeak neared the menagerie tent door. Nor did he attend the cries that came from his friends on the ground.

And so "bump!" went Monkey's head against the tent! Out went his arms and in a flash both were clinging fast to the skipper's strong neck. So he took no tumble. But, alas! his exit which he had planned to make with great decorum and to the accompaniment of prolonged cheers was now attended by laughter.

Monkey could hear the merriment as, now in the open, Captain Strongbeak plunged into the deepening twilight. And sitting up very straight the brown-eyed fellow did his best to recover his dignity. But it was of no use. The sights of the great world were too much for the traveler. And soon he was gazing about in open-mouthed wonder, wholly himself once again—just the lovable Monkey that he really was, marveling first at this and then that as the skipper, escorted by Crow, winged southward toward the land of the windles.

The Wood Concert

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A concert's held this very night.
The Katydids and Crickets
Are tuning up their instruments,
Come, let us buy our tickets.

The concert hall is by the brook,
And all the world is there.
The wood folk are quite dressy, too.
What had we better wear?

In shining lace and rainbow gowns
The creatures all are dressed.
I see them glinting through the dusk,
They're surely in their best.

Our party dresses we must wear,
And satin slippers white,
And glittery pins in our own hair,
To match the lovely night.

Our Sheep

I like to watch our sheep come trotting up the lane. Sometimes they come running along through the sunshine and sometimes in the twilight, when the shadows are over everything, and sometimes they come through the rain.

The lane brings them back from the river where they like to be.

I wonder if our sheep see me standing in our window looking out at them from between the long, white curtains.

On the Lawn

"Oh, my speckled waistcoat!" cried Mr. Thrush, "just look down there!" He and Mrs. Thrush had just settled on the top of the big pink-hawthorn tree. They had both been busy since early morning fetching food for their five nestlings, and were now stopping for a little chat before starting out again.

Mrs. Thrush looked down at the lawn and said, "What a crowd; how annoying, to be sure! There are one, one, one, one, one girls—one, one, one boys—one, one dogs—one cat, and one, one, one kittens; what do they all come out here for?" (You see Mrs. Thrush had never learnt to count farther than one, so you must count the ones if you want to know how many boys, girls, dogs, cats and kittens there were.) "And each of the girls has a little one in her arms, too," she cried. "What can they be going to do?"

"I think they are going to have a picnic under the ash tree," said Mr. Thrush.

"Well," replied his wife, "I hope they will not eat all the currants anyway. One of those girls ate a fine big bunch of red ones the other day, when I was just going to take them myself. I suppose those are the little children they are carrying."

"No," said he, "those are not real children at all. Yesterday I found one that had been left lying on the grass. I went cautiously up to it, till I was quite close, and had a good look at it. Soon a little girl ran out and picked it up and called it her darling doll. So those are dolls—I do not know what use they are; and now let us go and get more food for our little birdies. If we come and go by the other side of the tree those children may not notice us."

So away went the Thrushes to their work again. Meanwhile the children had a lovely time playing together, and they spread their cloth under the ash tree and set the things out and enjoyed their party very much. When they had finished and were clearing up, one of them said, "Let us collect all the crumbs and little bits from the cloth and the plates and sprinkle them on the grass, then the birds can come and have a supper party after we are gone in."

"Oh yes, let's," said another, "and we must mind we soak the crumbs, and we can put the raspberries and currants that are left in the basket out on the grass too. Won't the birds be pleased to find them."

When Mr. and Mrs. Thrush came for their own supper they found soaked cake and bread crumbs and quite a lot of ripe raspberries and currants too. They were delighted, you may be sure, and thought the children were really quite worth knowing. They had their supper and then flew back to the hawthorn and sang lovely songs till it grew dark, and it was time for them to go to sleep.

THE HOME FORUM

The Origin of Some Place Names

It is curious to note the way in which the names of English towns and villages have been indirectly transferred to remote corners of the earth, not, as in the case of New England towns like Boston, by repeating in the new country the name of the domicile of the original settlers, but owing to their having been the source of territorial surnames or titles borne by statesmen or by naval or military commanders. One of the earliest instances is Baltimore in Maryland, so called, not from the Irish town, but from Lord Baltimore, an Irish peer, who took his title from the town. So Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia, takes its name from an Earl of Halifax and not from the town. The names of New York and Albany were derived from the territorial titles borne by James II before his accession to the throne. Through the Earl of Auckland, the Dukes of Wellington and Marlborough, Lord Sydney and Viscount Melbourne, the New Zealand capitals of Auckland, Wellington, and Marlborough, and the Australian capitals of Sydney and Melbourne derive their names in the same indirect manner from English villages in Durham, Somerset, Wilts, Kent, and Derbyshire. So the name of Melville, the obscure Scotch village which gave a title to Henry Dundas, a first Lord of the Admiralty, has been transferred to a great Arctic Island. The name of Palmerston, a village near Dublin, and of Bathurst, Grafton, Rodney, and Kimberley, in England, as well as those of a few French castles such as Beaufort, Granville, and Albemarle, have thus been transferred to British colonies. By far the most notable case of the kind is that of the insignificant village of Washington, in Durham, whose name has been transferred to the federal capital of the United States, to a great North-Western territory, and to three hundred and twenty counties, cities, towns, and townships in the States. Just half this number, one hundred and sixty, bear the name of Lincoln, derived indirectly from the English city through the American President of that name.—"Names and Their Histories," Isaac Taylor.

Where the Blue Lakes in Sunshine Smile

What time beneath the southern face
Of the two-fronted Alpine pile
I lingered for a little space
Where the blue lakes in sunshine smile,

Full fondly may my heart recall
How all the purple peaks aglow
Burned o'er the steep-set woods that wall
The length of lordly Lario.

—Ernest Myers.

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"The Present Immortality"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MAN is immortal here and now. The Bible, from Genesis to Revelation, declares man's immortality. The man brought forth by infinite Mind or Spirit could not be finite or mortal. The image and likeness of God could be no less than everlasting and spiritual. The great purpose of the ministry of Christ Jesus was to preach and to prove this great verity. And the raising of Lazarus from the grave, the restoration of the widow's son, and the coming forth of Jairus' daughter, all furnished incontestable proof that what the multitudes had pronounced to be death could be and had been overcome. In like manner had Elisha restored the Shunammite's son to his mother, Paul brought Eutychus back to life, and Peter commanded Tabitha to arise and "presented her alive." The overcoming of death, after his crucifixion, was the crowning accomplishment of the career of Jesus, the Christ. And he passed through this experience to prove that death must be conquered and not submitted to. Then followed the ascension, or his final disappearance from sight and his complete departure from the flesh or any semblance of material existence, for he was no longer discernible to the corporeal senses.

Now this does not mean, in the least, that there are two kinds of men, a mortal man and an immortal man. The former is but the counterfeit of the real or immortal man. The so-called man, who passes through what are termed birth and life in matter, culminating in death, has, in reality, no existence, and hence is in no way related to man, created in God's own likeness, who is wholly spiritual. But, on the contrary, there is now, and has always been, but the one man, who is the emanation of divine Mind, the reflection of Spirit, therefore a spiritual idea, complete and perfect. Strangely enough, though millions claim to agree in the recognition of this verity, that "now are we the sons of God," in the words of John, yet there is a well-nigh universal belief that man must pass through the portal of death in order to attain immortality. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Man, being immortal, knows, of necessity, no past, no present, and no future, for he is dwelling in eternity and in the limitlessness of infinite life. That is to say, he knows no time, but his life, being immortal, covers a period that extends beyond all limitations of time, for he has always abided in the eternal now. Man is boundlessly reflecting that Life, which is God, without beginning and without end, and he is ever realizing that there is no other. This state of existence can never be gained through death. How could a realization of life eternal be attained through death, when the great Apostle to the Gentiles declared: "The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death."

In describing Jesus' experience in the tomb, disclosing his purpose in submitting to the crucifixion, Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," says, on page 44: "His three days' work in the sepulchre set the seal of eternity on time. He proved Life to be deathless and Love to be the master of hate," and further, on the same page, she writes, "His disciples believed Jesus to be dead while he was hidden in the sepulchre, whereas he was alive, demonstrating within the narrow tomb the power of Spirit to overrule mortal, material sense." And the unreality of death is further emphasized by Mrs. Eddy in her very simple and remarkably clear statement on page 75 of Science and Health, where she writes: "Jesus restored Lazarus by the understanding that Lazarus had never died, not by an admission that his body had died and then lived again. Had Jesus believed that Lazarus had lived or died in his body, the Master would have stood on the same plane of belief as those who buried the body, and he could not have resuscitated it." Thus, Christian Science teaches and proves that one must constantly and alertly insist that man dwells in the everlasting arms of divine Love, not struggling, by argument or otherwise, to be delivered from the bondage of the limiting beliefs of the flesh, but ceaselessly unaware of the belief that says man is enmeshed in the allurements of the so-called pleasure or fettered by the pains of material existence. Man never sinned; nor was he ever sick. Man never died, for God is his Life, and Life is indestructible. For man is at present immortal. "Now are we the sons of God."

Christian Science is more than a satisfying and comforting system of religion; it is living and palpitating Science. It demands acceptance only in so far as it is susceptible of proof. At the present hour humanity is no longer satisfied to accept the belief that immortality is gained through death. It is learning that immortality is put on through an understanding of Life. And Christian Science is leading the multitudes into the open light of the knowledge of "the present immortality," by pointing the way set forth by the master Metaphysician, when he said: "I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life."

And in this way, in diligently and persistently following this great light of spiritual understanding all will see that man's immortality is far more than something to be hoped and prayed for, as a vague future possibility, in some future plane of existence, and that it is a present reality. This truth is the center and circumference of Christian Science healing. The arguments of the carnal or mortal mind must be denied and reversed, for they are enmity against God, or Principle. These false beliefs, which limit and enthrall humanity, are replaced by the scientific understanding of man's eternal nature. "The great spiritual fact must be brought out that man *is*, not *shall be*, perfect and immortal," writes Mrs. Eddy under the marginal heading, "The present immortality," on page 428 of Science and Health. "We must hold forever the consciousness of existence, and sooner or later, through Christ and Christian Science, we must master sin and death. The evidence of man's immortality will become more apparent, as material beliefs are given up and the immortal facts of being are admitted."

Mudturkles

"Mudturkles live in a shell, which tha git verry much attached to," writes Henry W. Shaw ("Josh Billings"). "Tha are not fond of company, and seldom receive visitors in their houses. Their food consists prinsipally of what they eat, which tha find wherever tha kan git it. Their style iz haf land, and haf water, and tha are at home on the banks or at the bottom ov a kanal. . . . Tha belong tew the class known az 'close korporashuns,' and are a hard animil tew whip, bekause tha alwus fite under cover. The mudturkle kant climb very well, and therefore seldum iz found up a tree. Tha are verry tuff ov life, and will outlive an injun rubber shoe, and don't seem tew gro old enny faster than a paving stone duz. Tha kan be domestikated without enny trubble; awl yu have tew dew, iz tew put them into a barrel, and tha aint ap tew stray off far. I take a deep interest in moste awl the animils, and particularly in mudturkles, and i dew hope that the Legislature in their wisdum won't pass a law 'prohibiting enny more mudturkles.' I regret tew hear, that in sum parts ov the kuntry, the people are in the habit of using mudturkles tew pitch quoits with, but I think this wants an affidavy with a revenew stamp onto it."

Gibbon in Paris

I reached Paris on the 28th of January, 1763, only thirty-six days after the disbanding of the militia. Two or three years were loosely defined for the term of my absence; and I was left at liberty to spend that time in such places and in such a manner as was most agreeable to my taste and judgment.

In this first visit I passed three months and a half (January 28-May 9), and a much longer space might have been agreeably filled, without any intercourse with the natives. At home we are content to move in the daily round of pleasure and business; and a scene which is always present is supposed to be within our knowledge, or at least within our power. But in a foreign country, curiosity is our business and our pleasure; and the traveller, conscious of his ignorance and covetous of his time, is diligent in the search and the view of every object that can deserve his attention. I devoted many hours of the morning to the circuit of Paris and the neighborhood, to the visit of churches and palaces conspicuous by their architecture, to the royal manufactures, collections of books and pictures, and all the various treasures of art, or learning, and of luxury. . . .

But the principal end of my journey was to enjoy the society of a polished and amiable people, in whose favor I was strongly prejudiced, and to converse with some authors, whose conversation, as I fondly imagined, must be far more pleasing and instructive than their writings. The moment was happily chosen. At the close of a successful war the British name was respected on the continent:

Clarum et venerabile nomen
Gentibus.

Our opinions, our fashions, even our games, were adopted in France; a ray of national glory illuminated each individual, and every Englishman was supposed to be born a patriot and a philosopher. For myself, I carried a special recommendation; my name and my Essay were already known; the compliment of having written in the French language entitled me to some returns of civility and gratitude. I was considered as a man of letters, who wrote for amusement. Before my departure I had obtained from the Duke de Nivernois, Lady Hervey, the Mallets, Mr. Walpole, etc., many letters of recommendation to their private or literary friends. Of these epistles the reception and success were determined by the character and situation of the persons by whom and to whom they were addressed: the seed was sometimes cast on a barren rock, and it sometimes multiplied an hundred fold in the production of new shoots, spreading branches, and exquisite fruit. But upon the whole, I had reason to praise the national urbanity, which from the court has diffused its gentle influence to the shop, the cottage, and the schools. Of the men of genius of the age, . . . Voltaire resided on his own estate near Geneva; Rousseau in the preceding year had been driven from his hermitage of Montmorency; and I blush at my having neglected to seek, in this journey, the acquaintance of Buffon. Among the men of letters whom I saw, d'Alembert and Diderot held the foremost rank in merit, or at least in fame. . . . Alone, in a morning visit, I commonly found the artists and authors of Paris less vain, and more reasonable, than in the circles of their equals, with whom they mingle in the houses of the rich. Four days in a week I had a place, without invitation, at the hospitable tables of Mesdames Geoffrin and du Bocage, of the celebrated Helvetius, and of the Baron d'Olbach. In these symposia the pleasures of the table were improved by lively and liberal conversation; the company was select, though various and voluntary.—"The Autobiography of Edward Gibbon," as originally edited by Lord Sheffield.

The Play's the Thing

So often there seems no coherent theme in our theatrical productions. The scenery is beautiful, the lighting is clever, and the costumes are marvels of the dressmaker's art, but there is no particular harmony among them all. Each specialist has developed his own ideas; but there has been no unifying hand to blend all into an intelligible and coherent whole. This difficulty could be partly met, I believe, if we employed a costume designer for modern as well as costumé plays. . . .

And this is the function of costumes; to suggest the atmosphere of the play. If they do more than this they injure more than they help. The constant hum and whisper of comment aroused by striking gowns on the stage is not helpful. Again we should remind ourselves that the play is the thing, and that it cannot afford to share the attention which should be paid it. . . .

With regard to music also, it is often so difficult to impress upon the mind of the musician that his music is meant to add a certain quality to the performance, to be a modest accompaniment, and nothing more. He finds it hard to understand that the moment his music is noticed for itself, it defeats the very end for which it is written. The producer who knows what he wants explains what he wants to the musician; and the musician, having found out what the producer wants, either goes and does it or tells the producer to get someone else to do it. The musician may regard himself as an artist in the highest sense of the word and may consider that the work required is far beneath his dignity.

This suggests a little story about Sir Arthur Sullivan. He was at his piano one afternoon thumping away at what seemed to be the most elementary kind of a finger exercise. It ran something like this: "Tumpty tumpty tum. Tumpty tumpty tay. Tumpty tumpty. Tumpty tumpty tee." A friend entered and listened with a shocked and grieved expression.

"Great Scott, Sullivan!" he cried. "What are you doing?"

Sullivan replied that it was a tune for his next opera.

"Nonsense!" his friend remonstrated. "You surely aren't going to put that childish rubbish in!"

Sullivan only laughed and told him to wait until he heard the opera. The opera was "The Sorcerer;" and the music accompanied Sir William Gilbert's words which begin:

"My name is Wellington Wells,
Genius of magic and spells . . ."

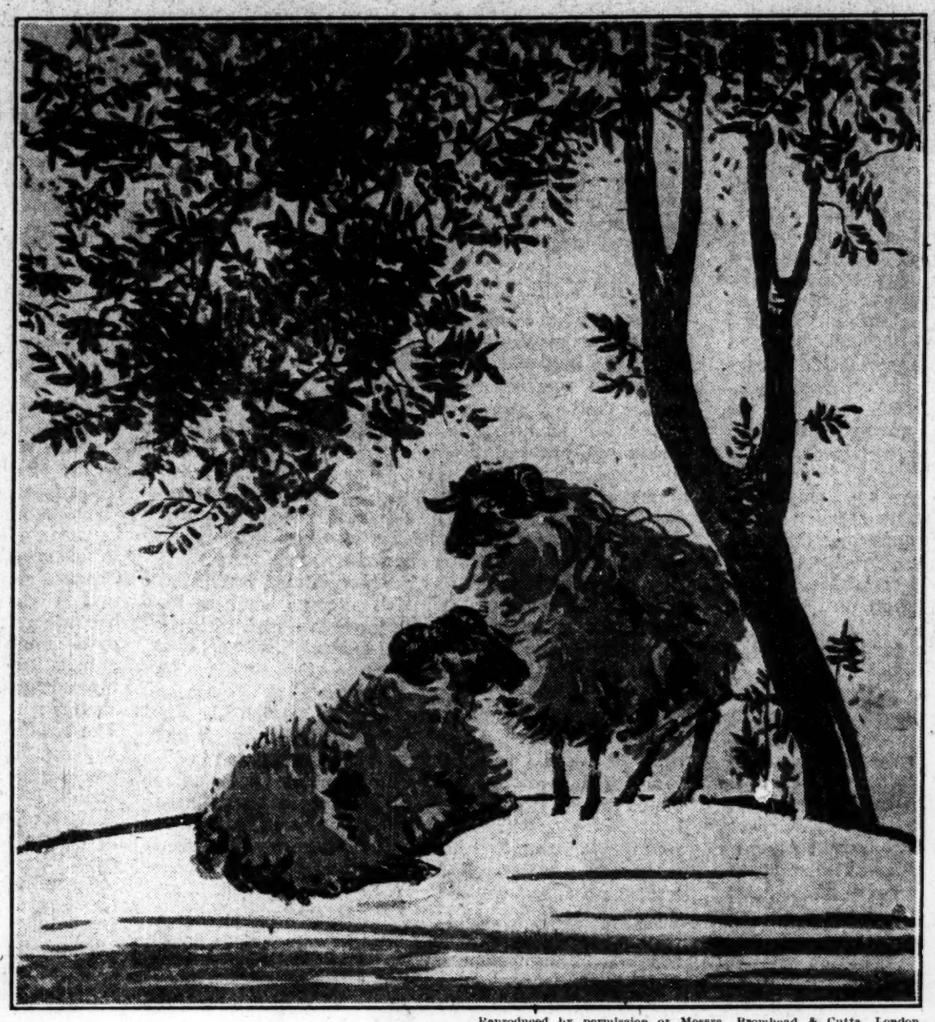
and the simple, jaunty, choppy music was precisely what was needed. No one thought of the music at all; all the interest was centered in the words, which was what Sullivan, thorough artist that he was, desired. Sullivan was not only a great composer, of his kind, but he was as well a technician who did not scorn the simple when simplicity was required. He realized, in this instance, his music was merely an accessory to Gilbert's words.—"Problems of the Actor," Louis Calvert.

Our Yokohama House

To begin housekeeping in America taxes only or chiefly one's purse, in Japan it taxes also one's patience, for of . . . silks, and china-ware, of tables, and beautiful lacquered curios, there is an abundance; but one's house cannot be all lacquer-work, and to find the substantials of the house-hold furnishings, "Hic labor, hoc opus est." One cannot know in what out of the way place, in the dust and darkness of what little shop they may find the article they are in search of. These stores of the Japanese in Yokohama have in them a curious collection of foreign and native goods. . . .

By Saturday night we had rented a house and furnished it sufficiently for use. The servants who had been secured for us were a Japanese man and his wife, both of whom understood little of our mode of cooking, less of the English language while our own Japanese vocabulary was so limited that for a few weeks housekeeping became a pantomime.

Our house at Yokohama stood high on the Bluff, it was built contrary to all rules of Japanese architecture, slim and tall. . . . The view from the windows was very fine,—beautiful vistas of land and water. . . . Looking northward one could see the city of Yokohama with gunboats of every nation at anchor in its harbor, the stars and stripes at the masthead of several of them. Beyond the waters of the bay of Yeddo are the far-away hills of Kanasan, and at the left of the cliffs of Kanagawa. Southward in the valleys are the rice-fields, while in sheltered places on the hillsides cluster the homes and gardens of the Japanese peasantry. Looking westward we forgot all intervening objects in the beauty of the peerless mountain of Fusiyama. It is a solitary peak, an extinct volcano in the form of a truncated cone. Rising from a plain to the height of twelve thousand three hundred and sixty-five feet above the level of the sea. This altitude is almost twice that of Mount Vesuvius. . . . The wind at the top is sometimes fearfully violent as it whirls through the jagged yawning crater. But however rough on close acquaintance Fusiyama is, the distance lends wonderful enchantment to it. Four springtimes I watched its snow-cap fray out, under the influence of March winds and April suns. I turned to it as to a beautiful picture and found it changing always with the moods and tenses of intervening atmosphere. Often as I used to see it from my window with clouds hiding its base and the light falling on its acres and acres of unbroken snow, its ruggedness softened in mist, and clouds floating around its top, it reminded me of the picture in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress of the turrets and the towers of that city whose foundation was above the clouds, and into whose gates, welcomed by heavenly hosts, Christian entered when he had crossed the river.—"Etchings From Two Lands," Clara Arthur Mason.



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"Mountain Sheep," a color-print by Dorothy Hutton

Concerning the Color-Print

If we believe with Ruskin that "The purest and most thoughtful minds are those which love color the most," we should regard as a reassuring sign in these anxious days of reconstruction the spreading taste for the color-print. Amid the multifarious artistic activity to-day not the least significant object is the print that is the result of original design, conceived, planned and engraved specifically for printing in colors by one and the same artist; in fact an organic work of art. Decorative purpose is its raison d'être, offering charm for our walls rather than for our portfolios. There are many who yearn to adorn their walls with the colored picture, yet cannot afford the cost of a fine painting, and these may find in the modern color-print that fulfils these conditions an inexpensive alternative no less artistic and decoratively satisfying. But the taste that appreciates the original color-print, with its modernity of pictorial motive and inherent decorative quality, has little or no affinity with the fashion that dictates the extravagant prices ruling in the market for the eighteenth-century stipples and mezzotints, with their typical charms and graces, their pretty rusticities or idyllic sentimentalities. These bear engagingly a pictorial fragrance of old-time manners, fashions and sentiments, the charm of which is for the most part not so much artistic as sociological and anecdotic, while, with few exceptions, the engraving is not the medium of original design but frankly of translation. The engraving, moreover, was intended firstly for impressions in monochrome, the color-print being usually a factitious experiment, with hand-tinting generally added, after the plate had begun to show signs of wear. Now, these old color-prints, for which there was a great vogue in the two last decades of the eighteenth century, were originally sold for a few shillings, and, if we study the catalogues of sales we shall see that prints which are now eagerly bought for hundreds of pounds, were then knocked down at auction frequently for sums reckoned in pence. Their contemporary vogue was short-lived; they were driven out of favor by the hand-colored aquatints, and stipple-engraving itself gradually ceased to be practised. A facile, dainty method of etched and punctured dots, it lent itself readily to prettiness, a few engravers even using it with a measure of individuality; but as a tone-process of engraving it has never been thought worth reviving; and certainly the graver-printer in color today has no need of it for his original expression, since he has for choice the more artistic methods of the wood-blocks, with Mr. Giles's cameo-plate development of the wood-block principle, the lithographic stones, and aquatint with multi-plate printing.—"The Modern Color-Print of Original Design," Malcolm Salaman.

The Anglo-Saxon Language

The Anglo-Saxon language,
Like the endless salty ocean,
Washes every shore of Earth
And leaps to meet the moon.
And every world-wide storm today
Upheaves the ravening breakers,
And every desperate ark and raft
Embarks there, late or soon.

Rouse, Oh shining minstrel-girl!
You walk not by a fishpond,
But skirt the waves of Saxon speech
Where far-brought sea-weeds shine.
Now make a singing boat so stout
That it will ride in splendor,
From evening land to morning star,
From Iceland to the line.

—Vachel Lindsay.

Calm Sky, Calm River

In the smooth grey heaven is poised the pale half moon,
And sheds on the wide river a broken reflection.
Out from the low church-tower the boats are moored
After the heat of the day, and await the dark.
And here, where the side of the road shelves into the river
At the gap where barges load and horses drink,
There are no horses. And the river is full
And the water stands by the shore and does not lap.

. . . . . .

Calm sky, calm river: and a few calm things reflected.
And all as yet keep their colors; the island osiers,
The ash-white spots of umbelliferous flowers,
And the yellow clay of its bank, the barge's brown sails
That are furled up the mast and then make a lean triangle
To the end of the hoisted boom, and the high dark slips
Where they used to build vessels, and now build them no more.
All in the river reflected in quiet colors.
Beyond the river sweeps round in a bend, and is vast,
A wide grey level under the motionless sky
And the waxing moon, clean cut in the mole-grey sky.

—J. C. Squire.

Morris' Garden in February

February. The waters are out a little, owing to the melting snow. It is a cold rather windy day, but not unpleasant; brilliantly sunny at first, now cloudy with gleams of sun at times. It froze last night; but took to a sharp shower in the morning. As to the garden, they are late here; there are two or three crocuses out, but most of them are not above ground even; the winter aconite is not fully in blossom, and the yellow jessamine is over. Snowdrops are everywhere, but mostly double, however they give one a delightful idea of spring about: there are a few violets out and here and there a colored primrose; and some of the hepatica roots have flowered, but show no leaves. But how pretty it looks to see the promise of things pushing up through the clean unsooty soil. I think we shall have a beautiful garden this year.—"Life of William Morris," by Mackail.

Government and Cooperation

Government and co-operation are in all things the Laws of Life.—Ruskin.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, FEB. 17, 1921

EDITORIALS

Fact Instead of Sentiment

PARLIAMENT was opened on Tuesday last with something of the old pre-war state which is indulged in when the King himself performs the ceremony. Previously the vaults under the Houses had been searched by the Yeomen of the Guard with considerably more than the perfunctory effort which has been usual since the designs of Guy Fawkes led to the institution of the proceedings. After the lapse of three hundred years there was supposed to be a necessity for greater precaution, owing to the obsession of the Sinn Fein extremists that killing is no murder. That what is known as the "murder gang" should hold this point of view, when the editors of a religious review, issued under the ægis of Maynooth, think they have disposed of the charge of incitement to assassination, by explaining that the censor, who happens to be the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, failed to see the incriminating article, is not remarkable. Anyway, when the King's speech, which some people apparently still think is written by the King, was read, the paragraph which certainly caused the greatest interest was that in which the Cabinet denounced the effort to set up the Irish Republic by means of criminal violence, and insisted upon the attainment of reform by constitutional means. Then, in the course of time, the speakers of the front opposition bench trained their guns upon the treasury bench, and Mr. Asquith, with the obvious support of Lord Robert Cecil, and the direct support of Mr. Thomas of the Labor Party, attacked the government policy in Ireland with considerable acrimony.

Now the attack of one British party on the Irish policy of another British party would always be more convincing if either of them had ever shown the least success in the days of their own opportunity. Mr. Asquith, in a time of complete calm, and in the enjoyment of a great majority, possessed, year after year, the supreme power with which to indulge his own views of Irish government. As a matter of fact, what did he accomplish? He passed a Home Rule Bill, after he had been years in power, and then permitted it to become dormant because Sir Edward Carson rattled his scabbard. Mr. Asquith, in opposition, is highly critical of the policy of Sir Edward Carson; but Mr. Asquith, in power, "took it lying down," in the phraseology of the prize ring, when Sir Edward Carson threatened him with civil war if he attempted to put his home rule measures into effect. Mr. Churchill, who in those days was Mr. Asquith's First Lord of the Admiralty, with greater daring than his chief, ordered the British fleet to Belfast Lough. As a result, Mr. Asquith came tearing back into London on a certain Saturday afternoon, as fast as his motor car could carry him, to repudiate Mr. Churchill's entirely unconstitutional effort. Yet Mr. Asquith, who surrendered hands down to Sir Edward Carson, is today the leader of those who are accusing Mr. Lloyd George of a similar policy. That is why Mr. Asquith's diatribes make so little impression on a Parliament that knows.

To Mr. Lloyd George the Irish question is a question that he would readily settle if he knew how. He was Mr. Asquith's Chancellor of the Exchequer at the time when Mr. Churchill, with greater courage than his chief, undertook to meet the threats of the Curragh generals, and, knowing what he does of the past, he must be somewhat entertained with the present. In those days Mr. Lloyd George would probably have gone further than most members of the Cabinet in support of Mr. Churchill. But Mr. Lloyd George is himself Prime Minister today, with Mr. Churchill as his Colonial Secretary, and they are in a position to measure the present with the past. It is no particular secret that Mr. Lloyd George's political interest does not exactly center in the Irish question. To him the Irish question is an irritating incident which threatens, from time to time, the unity of the Coalition movement. Have not, for instance, Lord Hugh Cecil and Lord Robert Cecil both betaken themselves, largely in consequence of it, to the front opposition bench, not, as has been erroneously concluded, as members of the opposition, but as evidence of their repudiation of ministerial control and of the assertion of their political independence? Because of this, Mr. Lloyd George gives due weight to the views of Sir Edward Carson, but there is no reason to conclude that he is wedded to those views, or that he would not be entirely willing to advance to the viewpoint of Sir Horace Plunkett's dominion home rule scheme, provided he was assured that he would not split his own party by adopting it.

It is precisely because he knows the difficulty of getting a parliamentary majority for any Irish policy, that he must be amused by the confident assertion of his own new policy by an ex-Prime Minister who has failed as badly as Mr. Asquith. Your policy, he might say to his late chief, is no doubt excellent, but you did not put it into being when you had the opportunity, and there is not the slightest evidence that you would be any more successful if the opportunity were given to you today than you were when you held everything in your own hands. At the same time, Mr. Lloyd George must know that the fate of the Northern Parliament, to say nothing of the Southern, is on the knees of the gods. Sir Edward Carson has blessed both schemes with faint praise. If you were to ask him, he would tell you today that he hopes that all the bitter words and brutal acts of the last few months will be mercifully forgotten when the Ulster Parliament begins to sit. And that the South, inspired by the spectacle of the North, will reconsider its decision and determine to take advantage of its opportunity. The fact is that Sir Edward is after all an Irishman, and nobody except an Irish Irishman quite understands what that means.

Sir Edward Carson is also perfectly aware of a phase of the Irish question which deserves separate treatment, and of which the supporters of Sinn Fein in the United States and in the British dominions seem entirely ignorant. The Labor Party in Ireland is probably more advanced than that in any other country. The Northern Parliament unquestionably will contain a large, many think a preponderant, Labor element, which will act in the closest agreement with the Labor Party in Great Britain. In the South the old Liberty Hall Party of James Larkin has developed an unquestionable Bolshevist complexion, a fact of which the farmers and the leaders of business and industry are becoming daily more aware. Whatever real demand for an Irish Republic there may be in Ireland comes from this Bolshevist element. And the supporters of Sinn Fein all the world over would be extremely wise if they took this into consideration instead of giving vent to their emotions in singing "The Wearing of the Green." And yet all these commotions are really making for, are indeed forcing all sides toward, a settlement. That settlement is possible today, more possible today than it has ever been, and it is to be found in the measure of dominion home rule which Sir Horace Plunkett has so unselfishly and untiringly urged upon politicians who will persist in watching the jumping cat instead of leading the people.

Mr. Bryan and His Party

MR. BRYAN seems never to lose his courage. He appears to possess and to exhibit, in his solicitude for his party, the zeal and determination of a crusader. He modestly admits that it is his desire and hope to reorganize the political party with which he has long been so prominently identified, and which three times made him its nominee for the presidency of the United States. This, it should be remembered, is not a new ambition. Through all the years of his unquestioned leadership of the Democratic Party, as well as in all the years when his right of domination was disputed, he has remained progressive. Mr. Bryan has never been accused of reactionism. He may have been influenced by party traditions, but he has never been bound by them. His strength has been his determined refusal to follow in the beaten path of party dogma or to accept unquestioningly a prescribed political creed. At the Chicago convention in 1896, to which he went as a delegate from the State of Nebraska practically unknown in party councils, he won his first nomination as a candidate for the presidency by the courageous stand, perhaps unwisely dictated, taken in advance of that reached by the more conservative leaders of his party. It can be said of Mr. Bryan today, in the light of his political and public record during the last twenty-five years, that he has never been in full accord with what are generally accepted and regarded as the tenets of the Democratic Party. He has opposed, sometimes successfully, but as frequently unsuccessfully, a domination which he has refused to accept and which he has denounced as undemocratic. His most relentless foes, it may be said, are within the ranks of his own party.

A sympathetic historian or biographer, writing some day of Mr. Bryan and his work, may describe him as a coalitionist, rather than as a progressive, for it is no doubt true that his earlier dream was to reorganize the Democratic Party by a process of transfusion, rather than by some more heroic process. He was prone to deal on terms of intimacy and friendliness with the exponents and exploiters of political "isms." To him there was nothing to be feared in mild radicalism, even in Populism, or in Socialism as it was regarded in the United States a dozen years ago. His search was, apparently, for the true mass contact, much as it seems to be today. His belief always has been that no party can be wrong if in it is reflected the unbiased and freely-expressed thought of the people.

Mr. Bryan has traveled far and observed much since 1896. He is still a Democrat. Perhaps he is more single-minded in his political faith now than he has ever been before. But he is no longer a transfusionist. He has become an alchemist. His hope now is that the whole great fabric of his party may be transmuted by a clarifying process which shall purge it of all the things which he despises. He would bring about mass domination in place of inner-circle or one-man control. "There can be no harmony in the party organization," he says, "as long as the wets, or Wall Street, or any other special interest attempts to use the party organization to keep the party from doing its duty to the public." He realizes, of course, that he is expounding no new doctrine. He has said almost the same words before. They were never truer, however, than now, and perhaps there was never greater need that the warning be given, and heeded. As has been said, Mr. Bryan is a Democrat. Possibly his solicitude for the party organization, in which he claims still to find the greatest opportunity for the working out of his ambitious plan, has made him insensible to what may prove to be even a greater transition in politics than that which he hopes to bring about. This is the increasing tendency of the masses to disregard partisan political lines and party dictation entirely. It is quite apparent that in the United States as elsewhere today the floating, unattached vote holds and wields the controlling power in politics. It is hardly conceivable that even so adroit a campaigner as Mr. Bryan can marshal this unnumbered legion under any partisan banner. Its strength, as his has been, is in its independence and its courage.

English Speech

IT IS a strange thing, surely, that anybody should need to be allured unto the using of good English. Any facility at all in the speaking or writing of the language might seem to be the earnest of a wish to speak it and write it well. But then there would be no such thing as an American Speech Week, and within the last year or two, the American Speech Week has been very much in evidence. Anyway, everybody who is familiar with American conditions knows only too well that the speaking and writing of English has been too lightly regarded. As Bliss Carman puts it, "The whole speech life of the better educated seems to be growing yearly more slovenly, poverty-stricken, and inelegant." It may be, as he says, that few Americans habitually speak their best, and that mental laziness leads them to content themselves with forms of speech that have become threadbare from much usage. Certainly the speech of almost all sorts of people has been honeycombed with slang. And many of those who pick up slang expressions and pass them along, because slang is often clever, become, ere long, impervious to the fact that much of the slang to which they give currency is not so much clever as odious. All this sort of thing is leveling down the higher ranges of culture in speaking and writing. If it can anywhere be welcomed as a phase of democratization, certainly it cannot be welcomed by those who can appreciate the beauty and delight of English speech at its best, and who would preserve the high standards of such usage. There is an art of language. It lies more nearly within the reach of all sorts and conditions of men than do any of the other arts. How deplorable, then, that all should not prefer its joys instead of being content to be ranked with the daubers!

Still, speech is almost the commonest of common things, and it has ever been difficult to bring humanity to prize what is common. Probably that is why many who learn English as a foreign tongue have a purer diction than those to whom it is native. Something is to be gained, nevertheless, by inculcating a wider understanding of what Bliss Carman calls "the charm of good diction." The Speech Week may do something along these lines. It is only too obvious that a greater punctiliousness about the use of English in all the work of the schools, with more reading aloud of good English prose and poetry on the part of the pupils, will be likely to bring a wider appreciation of what the language really is, as a facile medium for the expression of thought. Yet some way should be contrived for inspiring a respect for English, such as it deserves merely from its place amongst the other languages of the world.

It is a good deal to say of any one language that "it has a thorough power of expression, such as no other language possesses," or that "it may truly be called a world-language, for no other can compare with it in richness, reasonableness and solidarity of texture." Yet that is what a learned philologist is quoted as saying about English. And it was a German philologist, at that. Possibly those qualities in English count, in part at least, for its growing acceptance as a common language throughout the civilized world. The English tongue, almost more than any other, has been a thing of growth. The English of today is like a foreign tongue compared with the English speech of 550 years ago, yet English has been growing and expanding ever since it was prescribed for the law courts of England in the year 1361. It is the common language over something like 13,382,686 square miles of the earth's surface today, whereas German, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and the Scandinavian tongues obtain, in the aggregate, over only about 11,167,620 square miles. Yet the English language is divided between only two governmental groups, whereas the other six are divided among more than a score. English is coming more and more into use as a common language in those countries where it is not generally spoken. It is becoming the international medium of expression, particularly in business and commercial relations. Wherever the English speech comes into use, it tends by its nature to supplant other languages, as it has of late been supplanting French as the language best suited for the European tourist. "Before it," says the Rev. Joseph Wild, D. D., "have disappeared the real British, the Cymric or Welsh, the Erse or Irish, the Gaelic of Scotland, and the Manx of the Isle of Man. British Celtic has entirely gone; the rest are only local. Besides these it ousted from the island the Norse, the Norman-French, and several other tongues that tried to transplant themselves to English soil." The languages that are powerful because of being the tongues of vigorous peoples, says the same writer, Russian, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and Scandinavian, all tend to fade out if transplanted. Thus the United States is a veritable cemetery for languages, other than the transplanted English, which followed the Spanish to North America by more than a century, yet flourishes when the Spanish is almost extinct. The English tongue offers means, to a far wider range than other languages allow, for the expression and differentiation of ideas. Its versatility and universality are alike inviting an increased command of its resources.

Bicycles Then and Now

CYCLING is coming in again. The makers of bicycles say so, the newspapers, every now and again, say so, and the greater number of bicycles on the roads makes one sure it is so. True, this last fact may not be so noticeable in the United States as it is on the other side of the Atlantic, especially in England, but even in the United States there appear to be more "wheels" for sale, and more people riding them than there were a few years ago. Now, the bicycle has, of course, never really gone out. It is much too useful a thing ever really to go out, as far as anyone can see at the present time. So light that anyone can carry it upstairs and downstairs; taking up so little space that room may be found for it almost anywhere; calling for no engine, no gasoline or petrol, no cranking or self-starting; and yet able to carry its rider three times as fast as he can walk, the bicycle, as a machine for business purposes would seem to be always sure of a place. When people say that cycling is coming in again, they mean, not only that the bicycle is being used much more for business, but for pleasure.

Twenty years or so ago, when cycling for pleasure was perhaps at its height in England, it represented a development amounting almost to a revolution in the social life of the people. Through all the ages, before the bicycle became a practical means of getting about, the horse had been the fastest thing on the road, and, as only comparatively few people could afford to keep a horse, the majority seldom traveled, for pleasure, far from their own town or village. With the coming of the bicycle, however, all this began to change, and the change was rapid almost from the first. To be sure, the old bone-shaker of the late sixties, with its wooden, iron-bound wheels, could never have hoped to be really popular, but even the bone-shaker gained in favor when rubber was substituted for iron in the tires, wire for wood in its spokes, and successful efforts were made to reduce the bone shaking.

Bicycles, however, cannot be said to have emerged into real popularity until the high machine, with its huge 54-inch wheel, had made its appearance. Then, indeed, did the bicycle take the road in practically all countries of the world. It scoured the countryside boldly in every direction; it attained unheard-of speeds on race tracks and on the open road; and, in April, 1884, one greatly daring man started out from San Francisco to ride round the world. He did it, too, arriving back in San Francisco in the December of 1886. Those were the years when the cycling club had its beginnings, and truly one of the most remarkable sights, in its way, that has ever been seen was the approach at full speed of a cycling club, with every member mounted on a 54-inch ordinary, as the high bicycle was called.

The wonder, today, with those who are used to the very latest in pneumatic tires, the very latest in ball bearings, free wheels, special speed gears, and what not, is that anyone could ride such machines, and that over roads and streets much rougher than those of today. But ride them they did, and the ordinary, in its day, was one of the most popular institutions. That day, was, however, but a very short one. Within a few years, Starley's famous "Safety," with its two wheels, nearly alike in size, had made its appearance, and then, in 1888, came the invention which was destined to revolutionize the bicycle, and render possible the motor car as it appears today. When Dr. Dunlop, of Belfast, suddenly realized the possibilities of a garden hose as a tire for a wheel, another apple had fallen for another Newton. At any rate, within a year or two, the safety bicycle, fitted with pneumatic tires, in all essentials much as it is today, had come to stay and to supplant all other machines of the kind.

For some ten years or so, wonderful new models would be "put out" each year by famous makers, causing the model of the year before to look strangely old-fashioned, but in the early days of the present century, after all manner of designs had been tried, the bicycle settled down to conform itself to something like a generally accepted type. Clubs grew and multiplied. Cycle races, cycle galas, long distance runs, record making and record breaking of all kinds figured in the news of almost every day. Gradually, however, as the novelty of the thing wore off, and all the records that could be broken had been broken, the bicycle began to be just taken for granted. The next stage, what with the coming of the motor car and the motor char-à-bancs, the motor bus and the cheap railway excursion, was that the bicycle began to go out, for pleasure riding, at any rate. But now it is coming in again.

Editorial Notes

ONE of the great world lessons which the months as they pass are driving home is the fact that, as it takes at least two sticks to make a fire, so it takes at least two people to make a trade. If one half of the world is unable to buy, the result is remorselessly certain, the other half cannot sell. Slowly but surely, unless this condition is righted, those who act on the basis of having and holding tend to lose their substance. The war proved conclusively that no nation can live to itself alone. The peace which has followed the war is enforcing this lesson. The great demand of the hour upon the statesmen of the world is that, by some means or another, the world may be set to work again. If this end can only be attained by forgiving debts, then debts must be forgiven. If forgiving debts will not attain it, yet still, in some way, it must be attained.

AN INTERNATIONAL system of trade by barter is the hope of the delegation of prominent business men who have returned home from Copenhagen, where, it is hoped, something will be organized that will be a speedy method of restoring the economic equilibrium between eastern and western Europe. It will necessitate organization on a large scale, with the development of transport, fuel, and credit facilities such as Copenhagen could give. The idea is one that will appeal to many who only know that they are tired of "these money things," as G. P. Huntley used to call them. But to the cautious the story of the man and the cow, who bartered till he had only a bag of beans to take home to his wife, seems a warning. Good will, however, saved the situation in the story, as it will in these more prosaic times.

MR. LUGG, secretary of the Actors Association in Great Britain, is not afraid to stand up to Canon Adderley on the subject of opening theaters on Sunday. "If theaters are opened on that day why should not shops have the same privilege?" he argues, and promises that the organized actors will fight the movement. The canon, on the contrary, is reported to have said that he sees no reason why the hours of church services should not be altered in order to enable those like himself to attend both functions. Pull canon, pull actors! But it seems probable that the actors will win, and that Canon Adderley will have to find some other method of interesting those who find that Sunday afternoons hang heavily on their hands.

ALTHOUGH famous pieces of jewelry, when changing hands, have at times caused commotions almost equaling the epic quarrels around the golden apple of Eris, the Louvre authorities have apparently made bold to place upon the market the historic Thiers necklace. This gleaming collection of 145 pearls, weighing 524 carats, would go far to pacify some of France's more clamorous creditors, if all the millions of francs at which it is valued can be obtained in these days of strict economy. From the general reluctance of wealthy people to buy up the more recent showers of precious stones that have descended from Bolshevist Russia, it seems fairly clear that the historic jewels will at least be disposed of without stirring up an "affaire."

MR. CLUTTON BROCK and Sir Frederick Maurice are taking up cudgels in the "Life and Liberty Movement" in London, fellowship being the point of argument. Fellowship in industry will also be the subject when Mr. Ernest Bevin, "The Dockers' K. C.," will be the challenger. The object of the movement is to "rally all Christian people to the call for fellowship in every department of life"; and there will be great liberty of speech, as well as a great liveliness on the part of all those who move toward the ideal of the "Life and Liberty Movement."